David Trotson

The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

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DUBLIN, MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1859.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.
LAST SIX NIGHTS OF SIR WM. DON, BART., AND LADY DON (late Miss Emily Sanders).
ON THIS MONDAY, OCT. 24th, 1859,
will be performed Buckstone's Drama, entitled
THE FLOWERS OF THE FOREST.
The Kinchin, a Gipsy Thief, Sir William Don, Bart.
Starlight Bess, a Fortuneteller and Balladsinger, Lady Don.
After which (2nd time in this Theatre), Buckstone's Musical Drama of
THE CHILD OF THE REGIMENT.
Guillot, a Peasant, Sir William Don.
Josephine, (the Child of the Regiment,) Lady Don,
(In which she will sing the following Music:—"From life's ear y morn," "Ask me not why," "Search through the Wide World," "Ever of thee," "Glorious 21st," and the "Rataplan, Rataplan."
Doors open at a quarter to 7. Performance to commence at a quarter past 7 o'clock. Private boxes, £1 5s., £1 10s., and £2. Dress circle, 3s. Second circle, 2s. Pit, 1s. Lr. Gal., 6d. Up. Gal., 3d. Second Price, at or near Nine o'clock—Dress Circle, 2s. Second Circle, 1s.6d. No Second Price to Pit or Galleries. Pass-out Checks not Transferable. No money returned.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.
Second appearance of Mr. Powrie, who is engaged for six nights.
Every Evening Mr. Bruce Norton.
First Night of a New and Original Farce, The Rule of Three.
On This (MONDAY) EVENING, 24th Oct., 1859,
Will be performed the celebrated Drama of the
BRIDE OF LAMMERMOOR.
Edgar of Ravenswood, Mr. Powrie.
Caleb Balderstone, Mr. B. Norton.
After which the Laughable Farce of the
RULE OF THREE.
To conclude with the Celebrated Drama of the
DUMB MAN OF MANCHESTER.
Prices of admission.—Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper Gallery, 3d.

MADAME LIND GOLDSCHMIDT IN IRELAND.
GRAND CENTENARY PERFORMANCE OF
HANDEL'S ORATORIO OF
"THE MESSIAH,"
Under the Special Patronage of
HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD LIEUTENANT,
Will take place in the
ANTIENT CONCERT ROOMS,
ON THURSDAY Evening Next, October 27, 1859,
for the joint Benefit of Mercers' Hospital and the Incorporated Society for the Relief of Distressed Musicians in Ireland, for which event
MADAME LIND GOLDSCHMIDT
has most generously offered her gratuitous services, being the only occasion on which she will Sing in an Oratorio during her visit to Ireland.
In order to render the performance worthy the occasion, in addition to the valuable services of this distinguished Artiste, arrangements have been made for the assistance of the following eminent Vocalists:—

Mrs. Lockey	... ...	Contralto.
Mr. Lockey	... ...	Tenor.
Mr. R. Smith	... ...	Baritone.
Signor Belletti	... ...	Basso.

The Band and Chorus will be also numerous and complete beyond former precedent.
Conductor—Mr. Joseph Robinson.
Leader—Mr. Levey.
The Committee will not issue more Tickets for the Gallery than it will conveniently accommodate; there will b sufficient sitting room for each person.
Single Ticket to the Gallery, ... £1 1 0
Family Ticket to admit Four, ... 3 3 0
To be had only at
BUSSELL'S, 7, WESTMORELAND-STREET.

CENTENARY OF HANDEL.
MADAME LIND GOLDSCHMIDT.
The ladies and gentlemen who have kindly promised their services for the grand performance of Handel's Messiah, on the 27th inst., are requested to take notice that the choral rehearsal will take place To-morrow (Tuesday) Evening, the 25th inst., at 8 o'clock precisely, at the
ANTIENT CONCERT ROOMS,
Great Brunswick-street; and the full band rehearsal will take place on Thursday next, the 27th instant, at One o'clock precisely.
P.S.—The number of Ladies and Gentlemen who have kindly offered their assistance has been so much greater than the Orchestra can possibly accommodate, that the Committee are unable to entertain any further applications.

MADAME GOLDSCHMIDT.
HANDEL CENTENARY ORATORIO.
The Public are requested to take Notice that in consequence of the very great demand for Single Tickets, the Committee have determined on issuing a limited number for the Gallery at One Guinea each, in addition to the Family Tickets now issuing at Three Guineas, to admit four.

WHITE'S CONCERT HALL,
LOWER ABBEY-STREET.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
This elegant Hall of amusement is nightly crowded to hear the great Political Satirist and Punster,
MR. HARRY SIDNEY.
The rendering of his new composition—"Pat of Mullingar"; likewise, "White on Billtards," with numerous other songs, draw forth peals of applause.
MRS. SIDNEY, MISS LORENZA, MESSRS. HIBBS and DEAN,
the inimitable Negro Melodists, and other talented artists, are engaged, thus forming the most attractive Company ever seen in Dublin.

ROTUNDO.
THE Proprietor of that celebrated Work of Art, "The Last Judgment," has, in order that all classes may have an opportunity of viewing it, consented to reduce the price of admission—From Six to Ten o'clock in the evening, to sixpence each; Morning Exhibition, from Ten to Five o'clock, as usual, One Shilling.

THE ADELAIDE HOSPITAL,
PETER-STREET, DUBLIN.
PHYSICIANS:
James F. Duncan, M.D., F.C.P., Physician to Sir Patrick Dunn's Hospital, 19, Gardiner's-place.
Alfred Hudson, M.D., F.C.P., 2, Merrion-square, North.
SURGEONS:
Albert J. Walsh, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., 89, Harcourt-street.
John Morgan, F.R.C.S.I., Senior Demonstrator of Anatomy, Royal College of Surgeons, 19, Ely-place.
John K. Barton, M.B., L.R.C.S.I., Lecturer on Anatomy, Trinity College, 16, Upper Pembroke-street.
Benjamin Wills Richardson, F.R.C.S.I., Member of the Court of Examiners in the Royal College of Surgeons, and one of the Hon. Secretaries to the Surgical Society of Ireland, 2, North Frederick-street.
This Hospital is now open for Clinical Instruction; and having been recently enlarged by the addition of an extensive Wing, contains 100 beds, of which 30 are devoted to the Special Diseases of Infants and Children.
CLINICAL INSTRUCTION.
Two Medical and Two Surgical Lectures, including Lectures on the Diseases of the Eyes, will be delivered in each week; Bedside Instruction being given daily by both Physicians and Surgeons. Practical Demonstrations in the use of the Stethoscope and Microscope, as applied to the diagnosis of diseases, will be given during the Session.
DISPENSARY.
There is a numerously frequented Dispensary attached to the Hospital, which is attended daily by the Physicians and Surgeons, who will instruct the students in the diagnosis and treatment of the various forms of disease brought before them.
Every facility will be given to the students for the performance of the minor operations in Surgery.
FEES.

For Nine Months' Hospital Attendance ...	£8	8	0
For Six Months' do. do.	6	6	0
For Summer Three Months' do.	3	3	0
Perpetual Pupils (paid at entrance)	21	0	0

PRIZES.
One Medical and one Surgical Prize will be givenat the close of the Session.
HOSPITAL RESIDENCE.
A House next door to, and communicating with, the Hospital has been fitted up for the reception of a limited number of Students, who will thus have the combined advantages of a Private and Hospital Residence.
Certificates of Attendance upon this Hospital are fully recognised by the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland; the University of Dublin; the Queen's University in Ireland; the Royal Colleges of Surgeons, England and Ireland; the Army, Navy, and East India Boards, &c.
The central position of the Hospital, and its close proximity to the Schools of the Royal College of Surgeons and the Ledwich School, render it peculiarly convenient to Students attending those Institutions.
Further particulars can be obtained from Mr. Richardson, Secretary to the Medical Board, 2, North Frederick-street; or any of the other Physicians or Surgeons.

MERCERS' HOSPITAL,
WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN.
The WINTER ATTENDANCE of Pupils commenced in October. The Clinical Instruction and Lectures will be delivered as usual:—
ON MEDICINE,
By Jonathan Osborne, M.D, M.R.I.A., King's Professor of Materia Medica.
ON SURGERY,
By William Tagert, F.R.C.S.I., Lecturer on Surgery in the Original School of Medicine, Peter-street.
William Jameson, M.D., Fellow and Examiner on Midwifery, Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Consulting Accoucheur in Ordinary to the Coombe Lying-in Hospital.
Philip Bevan, M.D., T.C.D., F.R.C.S.I., Professor of Practical Anatomy to the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, &c.
Richard G. H. Butcher, M.R.I.A., Examiner on Surgery, Fellow and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in England, &c.
Consulting Surgeon—A. Read, F.R.C.S.I.
TERMS OF ATTENDANCE.
Fee for the Winter Session ... ... Six Guineas.
" for Three Summer Months ... Two Guineas.
For further particulars, apply to Mr. Shaw, at the Hospital.

THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
LIMITED.
GALWAY LINE.
CLOSING OF THE SHARE LISTS IN IRELAND.
THE IRISH COMMITTEE OF SHAREHOLDERS IN THIS COMPANY,
who undertook the duty of distributing the proportion of Shares allocated
TO IRELAND,
beg leave to give Notice that they have resolved on
FINALLY CLOSING
the Application Lists
ON THURSDAY, THE 10TH NOVEMBER NEXT,
after which day
NO FURTHER APPLICATION
for Shares can be received at this Office.
Offices, 4, College-green, Dublin, 18th October, 1859.

Official Assignee's Office,
10, Mountrath-street,
Dublin, 18th Oct, 1859.
TO MESSRS. BROWN, CRAIG, & CO.,
2, COLLEGE-GREEN, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS.
In the Matter of M'Carthy and Parsons, Bankrupts. } "I certify that Messrs. Brown, Craig, & Co., have purchased the Book Debts of the above Estate (as per Schedule), as also the Interest of the Assignees in the Premises, No. 3, Wicklow-street, Dublin."
C. H. JAMES, Official Assignee.

MR. RAREY.—MR. J. S. RAREY has the honour to announce to the Nobility, Clergy, Gentry, and Inhabitants of Dublin and vicinity, that he will, in the first week of November, make a second visit to this city, to give a Practical and Demonstrative Exhibition of his system of subduing wild and vicious Horses.
Full particulars relative to place and day will be duly given.

NOTICE.—Vehicles to Todd, Burns, and Co., from Sackville-street, to proceed by Abbey-street or Britain-street in consequence of the temporary stoppage in Henry-street.
TODD, BURNS, & CO., MARY-STREET.

LOMBARD-STREET TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.
A meeting of the above Society will be held in the Sailor's Bethel, Lombard-street, on Monday evening, 24th inst., at 8 o'clock.
"It is good neither to eat flesh, nor to drink wine, nor any thing whereby thy brother stumbleth or is made weak."—Rom. xiv. 21.

THE BAND OF HOPE TOTAL ABSTINENCE MEETING, at the Mission Building, Townsend-street, this Evening, Monday October 24th, at half-past Seven o'clock.
Several Gentlemen are expected to address the Meeting. After the Addresses, Members will be enrolled. Each will receive a Ticket, pledging the holder to Total Abstinence for one month, or for whatever length of time the Ticket is retained.
RULE.—Never take the First Glass.
And shun, O shun the enchanting cup!
Though now its draught like joy appears;
Ere long it will be fanned with sighs,
And sadly mixed with blood and tears.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.
ROMAN CATHOLIC FRIENDS, come to the Debate in the Mission Room, Corrig-avenue, Kingstown, this (Monday) evening, October 24th 1859, at Half-past Seven o'clock.
Subject—Is the Bible alone the Christian's Rule of Faith? Which Version is the best for Roman Catholics to follow?
Mr. Matthew Tracy will, God willing, preside.
Did not the Roman Catholic Bishops handle the Word of God deceitfully when they translated "Presbuteroi" Priests, in Acts xv. 2, Dr. Cullen's Bible?
How do the Bishops translate "Presbuteros" in Luke xv. 25; 1 Tim. v. 1; Acts ii. 17? Why did not Dr. Cullen render this last verse, "Your young men shall see visions, and your priests shall dream dreams?" Is not the word *Presbuteroi*, elders?
Is not *hierus* the word for *sacrificing priest*? Where in the New Testament is any minister of the Gospel, as such, called a sacrificing priest?
Has not Dr. Cullen translated *metanoe*, "do penance," in Matt. iii. 1, and Luke, xvii. 3, while in Luke xvii 4, he has translated it, "repent?"
Does not Dr. Cullen misrepresent the Lord Jesus, and cause St. Matthew to contradict St. Mark? Compare Matt. iv. 17, with Mark, i. 15, in Dr. Cullen's Bible.
Roman Catholics are earnestly and affectionately requested to attend.

DUBLIN AND WICKLOW RAILWAY
RACES AT FOXROCK.
ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24TH & 25TH, Trains will run as follows between Harcourt-street and Foxrock, where a platform will be erected within a few minutes' walk of the course:—

Down. From Harcourt Street at	Up. From Foxrock Platform at
11.0 a.m.	5.30 p.m.
12.30 p.m.	6.0 p.m.
1.0 p.m.	

Westland-row, October 7, 1859.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.
THE GREAT EASTERN AT HOLYHEAD.
Return Tickets, Kingston to Holyhead and back, will be issued for a few days longer.
FARES FOR THE DOUBLE JOURNEY.
First Class, 15s. Second Class, 10s.
Tickets, which are to be had ONLY at the Company's Office, on the Pier at Kingstown, will be available for returning within
THREE-DAYS AFTER THE DATE OF ISSUE.
The Holders will travel by one of the Company's Express Steamers leaving Kingstown at 9 a.m., returning from Holyhead at 5-10 p.m., daily.
(By order)
Monday, October 24, 1859.

Houses and Land's

MALAHIDE COUNTY DUBLIN.—To be Let, Furnished, the large and commodious House, adjoining the Hotel, Malahide, within a few minutes' walk of the Railway Station. It contains large Dining and Drawing-room, several airy and cheerful bedchambers, well-arranged Basement Storey, having Kitchen, Servants' Apartments, and other conveniencies. It is close to large and commodious baths and the best sea bathing. There are beautiful walks and drives in the immediate vicinity, and ornamentally laid-out pleasure ground in front. The house is perfectly aired, and will be fit for the reception of a family of the first respectability on the time above mentioned. For further particulars andterms apply to F. W. Cusack, Esq., 50, Lower Dominick-street, or to H. MACLEAN, House and Land Agent, 6, Westmoreland-street.

Medical.

HYDROPATHY.—MALVERN HOUSE, HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, DELGANY, COUNTY WICKLOW.
DOCTOR W. ALFRED JOHNSON, son of Dr. Edward Johnson, of Great Malvern, author of "Life, Health, and Disease," "Domestic Practice of Hydropathy," &c., having settled in Ireland, has built a *Hydropathic Establishment* at Delgany, which is conducted on the principles adopted in Great Malvern. The purity of the water and bracing properties of the mountain air equal those of Malvern, whilst the scenery in the vicinity of the Establishment far exceeds in beauty and variety that to be found in the neighbourhood of any similar Establishment in Great Britain. "Bedside Letters on Hydropathy," by W. Alfred Johnson, M.D., L.S.A. (Third Edition, enlarged, with forty-eight additional Cases.) Curry and Co., Sackville-street, Dublin, and post free from the Author for twenty Stamps. "Dr. Johnson deals with the topic in the truest spirit of the scientific Physician."—*Warder.* Doctor Johnson may be consulted at 27, Kildare-street, Dublin, every Monday, from Two to Four.

A BOON TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.
THE NEW MEDICAL GUIDE for gratuitous circulation. A Nervous sufferer having been effectually cured of Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, Lassitude, and Indigestion, by following the instructions given in the MEDICAL GUIDE, he considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of others, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send post free, on receipt of a directed envelope, and two stamps, a copy of the book, containing every information required. Address James Wallace, Esq., Wilford-house, Burton-crescent, Tavistock-square, London, W.C.

CONFIDENTIAL CONSULTATIONS.—27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.
Messrs. C. & J. DAY may be consulted on all cases of Nervous, Mental, or Physical Debility, Languor, Depression of Spirits, Painful Dreams, Loss of Appetite, Memory, &c.; and having great experience during an extensive practice, and received high honours and testimonials for their superior treatment of these diseases requiring confidential and skilful advice, they are enabled and guarantee a safe and speedy cure to those who are suffering from any of the above disorders. The system which Messrs. Day adopt does not require confinement, the use of mercury, capaibi, or any of those dangerous compounds which are invariably used by the unskilful in those complaints.—Patients whose cases have been badly treated, neglected, or pronounced incurable, are particularly invited to pay Messrs. Day a visit, as in no instance do they leave their care without a perfect cure being effected.
Fee, Ten Shillings.
Country Patients, by forwarding the Fee with full particulars of their complaint, will be promptly attended to. Consultation Daily from Nine in the Morning till Nine at Night. On Sundays till Two o'Clock.
Observe—27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET DUBLIN.

SCIENCE *VERSUS* VERMIN.—GREER'S PATENT ANTI-VERMIN PREPARATIONS,—Scientific and infallible,—are best, safest, and cheapest, for the destruction of every kind of VERMIN, whether in Houses or Lands, on Animals or Plants, 3d., 6d., and 1s., of all Druggists; genuine only with Patentee's name and address. Robert Greer, chemist, Anti-Vermin Office, 49, Brownlow-hill, Liverpool. Wholesale Agents for Ireland—M'Master & Co., 121, Capel-street, Dublin; Goulding & Co., Cork and Walkington & Son, Belfast.

Insurances.

ENGLISH AND IRISH
CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
With which are united the
"ENGINEERS," "HOUSEHOLDERS," AND "AGE," ASSURANCE COMPANIES.
Offices......{345 Strand, London, W.C; 90 High street, Oxford; and 109 GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.
Every description of Life Assurance undertaken at moderate rates; Immediate, Deferred, and Contingent Annuities and Endowments.
Tables of Rates. Forms of Application for Shares and Assurances, and every information, may beobtained on application to the Resident Secretary.
N.B.—Regulations respecting Scholarships of £30 per Annum, founded by this Society in Trinity College, Dublin, are now in Print, and can be had on Application, personally or by letter, to the Resident Secretary.
JOHN WHITTINGTON, Resident Secretary,
109, Grafton-street.
N.B.—Office hours from 10 till 4, and on Saturdays till 2.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND
FOUNDED 1838.
HEAD OFFICE FOR IRELAND,
60, *UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.*
TWENTIETH REPORT.
The Twentieth Annual Meeting of the Life Association of Scotland was held within the Head Office, on the 9th August, 1859, in terms of the Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.
Sir James Forrest, Bart., of Comiston, in the Chair.
The following are the principal statements in the Directors' Report, submitted to the Meeting:—
During the year ending 5th April last, Applications for New Life Assurances were received to the extent of..........1200, for £614,618 4 8
Of which the Directors accepted......1011, for 486,639 4 8
The Annual Premiums on these were......... 16,615 9 8
There were also transacted 21 Life Annuities at the price of..........£16,205 3 4
The Gross Annual Income from Premiums of Assurance and Interest on Investments is £151,978 15s. 2d.
The Progressive Increase of the Business is shown in the following Table:—

Assurances since December, 1838, to these dates.				Annual Income.
5th April, 1841	149	for	£75,699	£2,709
1844	489	"	261,569	8,321
1847	895	"	489,017	14,630
1850	2,423	"	1,085,936	32,582
1853	6,094	"	2,320,938	67,536
1856	9,045	"	3,737,773	109,601
1859	12,220	"	5,356,643	151,078

Dublin, JAMES FORBES, Sec.
60, Upper Sackville-street.
AGENT.
Mr. M. MORISON, 32, BACHELOR'S-WALK.

THE PUBLIC
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated pursuant to Act of Parliament, 7 & 8 Vict., cap. 110.
CAPITAL.
The Deed of Settlement empowers the Directors to extend the Capital to One Million Sterling. *All the Commencing Capital has been subscribed by a body of Shareholders..*
CHIEF OFFICES:—47, Charing Cross, London, W. C.
DIRECTORS.
The Hon. W. F. CAMPBELL, M.P., Stratheden House, Knightsbridge.
Sir PHILIP H. CLARKE, Bart., Whetstone, near Barnet Herts.
G. J. FARRANCE, Esq., Upper Belgrave Place, Eaton Square
L. LAWRENCE, Esq., Grange Road, Dalston.
E. G. BRADLEY, Esq., Hampstead.
F. A. BURGETT, Esq., Abingdon Villas, Kensington.
BANKERS.
THE BANK OF LONDON, Charing Cross Branch, 450 STRAND.
MANAGING DIRECTOR,
GEORGE JOHN FARRANCE, Esq.
The Life Assurance and Immediate Endowment Classes enable persons of all ages to acquire wealth for themselves or others at a small outlay.
By paying a single Premium of One Guinea to each Class, (without incurring any liability,) males or females, residing in any part of the United Kingdom, may enter either, or al the Life Assurance and Immediate Endowment Classes, A, B C, D, or E, described on the next page.
No medical examination, or refferences to friends as to personal history, habits, &c., are required on entry.
The pecuniary advantages conferred on the members of each Class, are:—
1. A Life Assurance for the representatives of the first Member of each Class who dies.
2. An Immediate Endowment for the member of each Class (*while living*) who holds the next succeeding number in the Class to that held by the deceased member.
*** Public and Private Agents wanted in London, and in every part of the United Kingdom*

Cards.

COUNTY MAYO.
ROYAL HOTEL, BALLINA.
Mr. JOHN PRESCOTT,
Having become Proprietor of this Old-Established Hotel, respectfully intimates that he has fitted it up in a superior style, with entirely new Furniture, and is determined, by strict personal attention in all its departments, to render it a comfortable temporary Residence for Tourists, Travellers, Commercial Gentlemen, and Families.
Every possible attention will be paid to the comfort of the guests. Materials will be genuine, charges moderate, attendance punctual, and nothing left undone calculated to make the Royal Hotel a desirable abode.
Apartments are appropriated especially to Commercial Gentlemen.
Ballina, 10th August, 1859.

FRANCIS CAVANAGH
PAINTER AND DECORATOR,
AND ENAMELER ON GLASS,
IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS,
77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET,
DUBLIN.

BEVERLY SMYTH,
COAL IMPORTER,
SOUTH ANNE-STREET, DUBLIN.
The best article supplied at the Lowest Market Rates. Safety Furniture Vans, Piano-Forte Vans, Floats and Spring Carts, on Hire Cheap, and at a moment's notice.
LIVERY STABLES and Sales by Commission, of Horses, Carriages, &c. daily.
BEVERLY SMYTH, PROPRETOR,
30, South Anne-street.

PERRY'S OUTFIT, TRUNK, AND PORT MANTEAU MANUFACTORY,
11 GRAFTON-STREET.

B. M'MULLEN, SUCCESSOR TO MR. GOODLAND,
54, DAWSON STREET,
Has at present a Stock of very nice WHIPS, London made, with Gold and Silver Mountings.
SADDLES and HARNESS manufactured on the premises of very superior quality, at MODERATE PRICES.
Saddlery Appointments for Mounted Officers of line, and Militia Regiments.

Publications.

DUBLIN MEDICAL PRESS.
STUDENT'S NUMBER.
The Number for Wednesday, November 2nd, will contain a full, correct, and authentic account of the Regulations of the Colleges, respecting Medical and Surgical Education, and of the various Institutions for Instruction. Advertisements of Schools, Hospitals, Lectures, Books, Surgical Instruments, and all matters relating to the Profession, should be transmitted on or before Saturday, 29th instant.
OFFICE, 15, MOLESWORTH-STREET.

Music.

PIANOFORTES
JOSEPH SCATES, 27, COLLEGE-GREEN,
Solicits an inspection of his new Warerooms, now fully stocked with a choice assortment of Pianofortes by Collard and Collard, Broadwood, Kirkman, Nutting and Addison, Cadby, Allison, Oetzman, &c., which he offers on most advantageous terms, for Sale, Hire, or Exchange.
Several second-hand Pianofortes, by Collard, from Eighteen Guineas each.
☞ Harmoniums, in twenty varieties, ranging from Six to Sixty Guineas each.
Pianofortes and Harmoniums tuned and repaired.
27, COLLEGE-GREEN, opposite the Bank.

INVALIDS' AND CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.
FACTORY & BAZAAR 15, LOWER SACKVILLE-ST.
THE MOST EXTENSIVE AND BEST assortment of the above at prices most moderate, will be found worthy the attention of Strangers and others visiting Dublin.
KIRBY'S PERAMBULATOR MANUFACTORY,
15, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

BRIGGS' PATENT COLZA OIL
FOR MODERATEUR LAMPS
This highly purified Oil, now supplied to the Dublin Ballast Board, in general use on the Railways in England, and adopted for some years by the Honourable Trinity Corporation and the Board of Admiralty, can now be obtained of the principal Oil Merchants and Druggists throughout Ireland.
Wholesale Agent for Ireland,
A. J. ALDRICH, 13, TALBOT PLACE, Dublin.

Education.

FRENCH AND ITALIAN CLASSES.—
Only four Ladies or four Gentlemen in each class will receive an efficient and refined instruction in the above Languages, by Mons. LOUIS GUIDAR, LL.D., Graduate of Paris University, Professor of French in several first-rate schools in Dublin, and Author of many French, Italian, and Latin Poems in different Dublin newspapers.

BECTIVE HOUSE COLLEGE,
15, RUTLAND-SQUARE, EAST.
DR. J. LARDNER BURKE, Ex-Scholar, T.C.D., Master MONDAY, the 31st instant, has been granted to the Pupils as a Holiday, in consequence of the Collegiate success of Mr. William B. Wright, who was awarded First Place at the late October Entrance Examination in Trinity College, on very distinguished answering, his Marks amounting to 89½, whereas the Second Place was obtained on 80 Marks.
The College, Rutland-square, 14th October, 1859.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES.
SUNNY BANK, ALDERLEY EDGE, near Manchester, conducted by Miss Somerville and qualified Assistants. Terms and References on application.

CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND MATHEMATICAL ACADEMY,
HAWTHORN HALL, WILMSLOW, near MANCHESTER.
Conducted by Dr. Somerville, and well-qualified English and Foreign Assistants.
The branches taught are the Greek, Latin, French, and German Languages; History, Geography, Arithmetic, Mathematics in every department, Astronomy, Mechanics, &c. The domestic comfort of the pupils is most strictly attended to by Mrs. Somerville and Assistants.—Prospectuses, with terms, will be forwarded to any applicant.

Miscellaneous.

LIQUID GAS
and LAMPS for burning same may be obtained of
BEWLEY, EVANS, & CO.,
23, MARY-STREET.

NEW GAS REGULATOR AND PURIFIER.
Messrs. Defries and Sons, of London, having taken out a Patent for the above new Gas Burner, we beg to announce that we have just made arrangements with them for the special sale of it.
This artistic and complete burner is the most economical ever introduced, and is the admiration of all scientific men, on account of the various qualities it possesses.
First—It purifies the gas by filtration, and allows no more gas to pass through the burner than is absolutely required to give a full, clear, and brilliant light.
Second—It effectually checks all undue pressure, and does away with the unpleasant flickering and noise caused by the same.
Third—The interior is anti-corrosive, and is impossible to get out of order, and when once set right it will last for years.
Fourth—This Burner answers with any common nib, and is unerring in its operation.
Fifth—It can be fitted by the most inexperienced hand.
Sixth—Though last, not least—it effects a Saving of 25 per cent.
Price 1s. 3d. each.
GREGG & SON (Sole Agents),
Lamp Makers & Gas Fitters,
18, UPPER SACKVILLE STREET.

PLATE GLASS and GLASS SHADES, PIER and CHIMNEY GLASSES, of the largest dimensions, Silvered, and all sizes Silvered and Unsilvered, for Mirrors, Sashes, and Shop Fronts, with every description of Window and Sheet Glass, cut to any size, and in any quantity, on the shortest notice.
WALTER BURKE.

TO HOUSE FURNISHERS.
JOHN GOOD, 8 LOFTUS-LANE, (Capel-street.)
Manufacturer, of
Paliasses, Mattrasses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows.
Feather Beds Stoved and Cleaned

ROYAL CIRCUS.
FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERY, HIRE AND STORAGE ROOMS.
Drawing Room, Parlour, Bedchamber, Dressing Room, Hall, and Kitchen Furniture for Sale,
OR HIRED
In any quantity, and for any length of time.
FURNITURE FOR HIRE.
Is especially suited to the Military and the Public requiring to change their Residences.
Terms—Cash, or approved Bills.
Auctions, Valuations, and Funerals conducted by the Proprietors of those extensive Warerooms.
YOUNG AND GROVES,
Nos. 11 and 12 BACHELORS'-WALK,
Extending to Nos. 10, 11, and 12, Lots, and 45, 46, and 47, Great Strand-street.
The commodious Stores in connexion with this Establishment, where Household Furniture (to any amount), Carriages, and miscellaneous effects may be Stored by the Month or Year, and cash advanced on same.
Storekeeper constantly in charge.
Furniture or other effects purchasedto any amount.

BEST MADE FURNITURE.
WM. BRUNTON & CO., 43, HENRY-STREET,
Beg to call the attention of parties furnishing totheir present extensive and well-assorted Stock of home-manufactured Furniture.
The Stock is largely made up of plain, substantial Goods now much in demand.
The Stock of fine Goods will be found very complete, at very moderate prices.
Every Article marked in plain figures, the lowest prices in the City.
WM. BRUNTON & CO.
43, HENRY STREET.

THE ORIGINAL FOOD AND ROYAL PATENT CAKE FOR CATTLE.—Messrs. THOMAS RETIGAN AND COMPANY, OF MANCHESTER, Exhibited these now well-known productions at the Ballinasloe Fair, and were most successful in the attention they excited and the orders they obtained. At a period when our Cereal produce and Green Crops are failing the Feeder, recourse to these prepared
CONCENTRATED FOOD
may be made with the advantage of better condition to the animal, *and a higher price in the market.*
Attested by high Chemical Analyses, and the most undoubted Testimonials, they are submitted to the public invested with *every attribute of character* and *every security* for patronage. They have already received that of our leading Agriculturists and Nobility, eliciting satisfaction of the most decided nature, and are calculated to hold an important position in a country so largely devoted to Cattle Feeding as ours.

THE ROYAL PATENT CAKE FOR CATTLE is a valuable combination of nutritive food, according with all chemical authority as to the imperative necessity for a mixed diet in order to benefit the animal organisation. It has been pronounced by analyses and tesmonials, and will be found *superior to Oil Cake,* or any known material in the *nutritive* and *digestive properties* necessary to feed and fatten Stock. Two tons are equal to *three of Linseed Cake,* and its nutritive value, compared with the *best Hay, is as eight to one.* (For proof see chemical analysis and testimonials.) Price £12 10s. per Ton. Free to railway in Manchester. Trial Cases, containing 1½ Cwt., including Case, forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order for 20s.
Now sold at a reduction of twenty per cent.
THE ORIGINAL FOOD FOR CATTLE
is the *undisputed invention* of Mr. John Fawcett, Albert Works, Strangeways, Manchester, who, while carrying on business at *his works,* Green-lane, Hull, manufactured it during 17 months for "Thorley." This statement has gone the rounds of the British press uncontradicted. It is of invaluably efficacy in promoting economically the *general condition of horses*—in giving superior taste and quantity to the milk from Cows, and additional flavour and quality to the flesh of Pigs—in supporting Sheep during lambing season, and stimulating the *growth* and supplying the *strength* of *young stock.* (See testimonials.) Trial cases, at 10s. and 20s. each, forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order. Carriage paid to any railway station for 40s. Cwt. Casks, containing 450 Feeds, and 46s. Cwt. Cases, containing 450 Feeds in Packages.
Manufacturers of British Ammoniacal Guano, in Bags, £6 10s. per Ton. Phosphated Guano, in Bags, £8 10s. per Ton. Superphosphate of Lime, in Bags, £7 10s. per Ton.—Vitriolised Peruvian Guano, in Bags, £12 10s. per Ton.
Sole Inventors, Patentees, and Manufacturers, Messrs. THOMAS RETIGAN and COMPANY, Albert Works, Strangeways, Manchester, and Green-lane Works, Hull. OFFICES, ALBERT BUILDINGS, CORPORATION-STREET, MANCHESTER.
Dublin Depot—Mr. JAMES WM. MACKEY, Seed Merchant, 40, Westmorland-street.
N.B.—Influential applications for Agencies from unrepresented districts will be entertained and liberal terms accorded.

FRED LEWIS'S TROTTER OIL
is the only genuine.
Each Bottle is signed "Fred Lewis."
FRED LEWIS'S MARROW OIL is warranted pure and pleasingly perfumed. The genuine is signed "Fred Lewis."
FRED LEWIS'S PERFUMES from all the Flowers are unequalled. Every Genuine Bottle signed "Fred Lewis."
FRED LEWIS'S HONEY SOAP is equal to any foreign article—inferior to none.
May be had of all Vendors in the Kingdom.
FRED LEWIS,
WHOLESALE PERFUMER & REFINED SOAP MAKER,
FLEET-STREET, DUBLIN.

H. LEEDOM AND CO. beg to offer the following on the lowest terms for Cash:—
WAX, SPERM, AND PRICE'S COMPOSITE CANDLES
Of every description;
LE CORDIER'S FINEST COLZA OIL.
HAMPTON LEEDOM AND CO.,
Chandlers and Oil Merchants,
Agents to Price's Patent Candle Co.,
34 and 35, MOORE-STREET.

GENTLEMEN should be aware of the now admitted Fact, that the best cut and most elegantly finished Coats produced in Dublin are those manufactured by the firm of ROGERS, BAKER, and CO. The peculiar feature of these Garments is the expansiveness of the breast and shoulder, thereby providing for the muscular development of the chest, and imparting a tapered symmetry to the waist. By this means a *distingué* effect is produced, which commands the admiration of every man of taste.
ROGERS, BAKER, AND CO.,
71, GRAFTON-STREET.

Delicious in Puddings, Custards, Blanc Mange, &c., Light wholesome, and of easy digestibility. When its properties are become known it becomes indispensable to families.
BROWN & POLSONS
PATENT CORN FLOUR.
"A similar article has been common in America, but this is superior to any thing of the kind known."—*Lancet*, 24th July, 1858.
"Much prefrered to Arrow Root." "Superior to anything brought under my notice for similar purposes."
Arthur Hill Hassall, M.D.

ALEXANDER FINDLATER AND CO.
GENERAL GROCERS,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Best Old Irish Whiskey	16s.	0s.	per gal.
Old Irish, No. 2 do.	14s.	8d.	
" " 3 do.	13s.	4d.	
Finest Islay Malt do.	15s.	4d.	
Fine Old Scotch Malt do. ...	14s.	0d.	

30, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, }
67, SOUTH GT. GEORGE'S-STREET, } DUBLIN.
188, NORTH KING-STREET, }
82, LOWER-GEORGE'S-STREET, KINGSTOWN,
AND
S. FINDLATER AND CO.,
9, RATHMINES TERRACE.

THE WAR WITH CHINA.
CHARLES K. MAYER, 10, DAME-STREET,
Has much pleasure in informing his kind Patrons, and Public generally, that his stock of Tea is at present very large and well selected. As an advance in the price of Tea is certain, on account of the War which is now inevitable, he respectfully suggests to his Customers the propriety of making immediate purchases at present prices, being confident the Tea Market will not present the same advantages in a very shor time.
CHARLES K. MAYER.
TEA IMPORTER,
10, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

JAMES LYNCH
bought many hundred Chests of "medium black-leaf Tea," in addition to his usual large Stock of "first-classCongous and Souchongs," some months ago, when wholesale prices for medium descriptions were two pence per pound under the present quotations; bnt as *the finest qualities* have not advanced in "first hands," he can see no cause for A RISE IN RETAIL PRICES, especially as the excitement in the wholesale market has subsided, he therefore recommends consumers to purchase only what they require for immediate use.
JAMES LYNCH is still selling Pure Black-leaf Strong Tea at Three Shillings per pound, and Oolong flavoured Congou at Three Shillings and Four pence per pound, which he confidently recommends in comparison with the Four Shil-Tea of any other establishment in Dublin. His finest Congou, and Assam Pekoe Souchong, is Three Shillings and Eight-pence per pound, *highest price.*
70, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET.

GINGER WINE.
BEWLEY, EVANS, and CO. are desirous of bringing before the public their GINGER WINE, an article upon which they have bestowed considerable care and attention, and which, if more generally known, would, they feel confident, supply the place of many more expensive Wines. It is a valuable stomachic, and peculiarly adapted for invalid and family use.
Sold wholesale by
BEWLEY, EVANS, AND CO.,
23, MARY-STREET;
And Retail by all Grocers and Wine Merchants throughout the country.

FLASK OIL, Sugar Candy, Maccaroni, Vermicelli just arrived from Leghorn, Rotterdam, &c.
THOMAS H. EVANS,
67, MIDDLE ABBEY-STREET,
Offers above to the Trade on moderate terms, together with a large stock of Coffees, Spices, &c.

WEST OF ENGLAND
SPERM, WAX, & COMPOSITE CANDLES.—
The attention of the public is invited to the WEST OF ENGLAND COMPANY'S *new*, beautiful, and highly-finished manufactures in Sperm, Wax, and Composite Candles, Night and Chamber Lights, &c., which are denser in material, superior in colour, and of greater brilliancy and economy in use, than any other candles hitherto invented.
THE WEST OF ENGLAND SOAP COMPANY'S FANCY DEPARTMENT
is replete with the most recherché and fashionable as well as economical soaps for the toilet, in Almond, Rose, Windsor, Glycerine, and other beautiful varieties.
For household purposes, the Company's fine, strong best brown, and superior white soaps, cannot be too highly commended, for their eminently active properties in washing and as a matter of real domestic economy.
All the above are sold by most respectable chandlers in Ireland.
The attention of Manufacturers is also called to the Company's Brown and White Oil Soaps which, in the great manufacturing districts of England, are fast superseding every other description.
Dealers and the Trade are invited to call on the Company's Agents,
Messrs. COCKLE and HOPKINS,
9, Temple-lane Dublin.

THE ELECTRO-PLATE TRADE
Our Electro-Plate Department is furnished with a great variety of goods of first-rate quality, fully equal in appearance to Silver. Besides Table Forks and Spoons, &c., (made to suit our Warranted Table Cutlery),
We would call particular attention to our
NEW PATTERN ELECTRO-SILVER TEA SETS,
SALVERS, CAKE BASKETS, DISH COVERS,
CORNER DISHES, &c.
Parties Furnishing, &c., should visit our
SHOW ROOMS,
34, 35, AND 36, CAPEL-STREET,
And inspect the endless variety of
HOUSE-FURNISHING IRONMONGERY,
which is to be found in every department;
Hip Baths, Sponge Baths, Shower Baths, &c.;
Every description of Japanned Toilet Ware.
Goddard's Patent Open Fire and Close Fire Kitchen Ranges.
A splendid selection of Moderateur Lamps, in China and Bronze;
Bronzed and Berlin Iron Fenders and Fire Irons.
Iron Bedsteads, with Mattresses complete;
Drawing-room and Parlour Grates,
London Bronzed Tea Urns,
Papier Mache Trays, One-piece Block Tin Dish Covers, &c.
J. EDMUNDSON AND CO.,
34, 35, AND 36, CAPEL-STREET.
Agents for Milner's Fire Proof SAFES and BOXES.

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWING-ROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE IRONS,
And all kinds of
BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY.
MAURICE BROOKS,
SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

GRATES AND FENDERS.
We respectfully solicit an inspection of our Stock of the above, in
Steel, Ormolu, Bronzed, and Berlin Black, with Fenders and Fire-irons to suit.
In Bedroom and Breakfast-room Grates
Our selection will be found worthy of attention.
HODGES AND SONS,
HOUSE-FURNISHING IRONMONGERS,
No. 16, WESTMORELAND-STREET.
AND
20 AND 21, ASTON'S QUAY.
Wholesale and Retail Agents for Milner's Patent Fire-resisting and Thief-proof Safes and Chests, with Gunpowder-proof Locks.

SALE OF BRUSSELS, KIDDERMINSTER, AND TAPESTRY CARPETS, DAMASK CURTAINS, CORNICES, &c.
M'BIRNEY, COLLIS, and CO.
Will This Day commence the Sale of their recent Kidderminster and Halifax Purchases, consisting of the Newest and best Goods in the Trade, with some splendid Medallion Velvet Pile Carpets, 2¼ wide, with

1,000	Yards of All-Wool Kidderminster,	1s. 9d.	per yard.
7,000	" Prime Brussels, ...	2s. 5½d.	
5,000	" Patent Tapestry, ...	2s. 6½d.	
1,000	" Best Velvet Pile (Patent)	3s. 9d.	

Real Persian and Turkey Rugs;
Venetian, Albert, Tapestry, and Brussels Stair Carpets, In all Widths;
Felts, Crumb Cloths, Mats, Matting, Floor Cloths.
Carpets Made, Curtains Hung, Blinds of every description.
HIBERNIAN HOUSE,
ASTON'S-QUAY.
P.S.—A lot of Double-width Union Damask, 1s. per yard also, Double width All-wool Rep, 4s.; regular price, 6s. 6d

THE CHEAP CARPET WAREHOUSE,
28, Nassau-street, Dublin.
W. A. CLIFT respectfully announces the arrival of a large stock of new Tapestry Carpets; also, a lot of yard-wide Kidderminster Carpets, with a choice assortment of Hearth Rugs, &c., &c.; at extraordinary low prices.
The above are really worth attention.

Dress.

FURS, FURS, FURS,
Of the Best Manufacture, at
SUMMER PRICES,
Up to the 1st NOVEMBER, at
BARNARDO'S,
36, MARY-STREET, and 4, DAME-STREET.

Wanted.

BOOKKEEPER.—Wanted, an Assistant Bookkeeper and Invoice Clerk (indoor). Apply by letter, stating qualifications, references, and salary expected, to 'Charles G. Malone, 41, South Great George's-street.'

PUBLIC NOTICE
FREDERIC H. JUDGE,
MERCHANT CLOTHIER,
3, WICKLOW-STREET,
Manager for Mr. George Maciona,
LATE PROPRIETOR of 32, MOLESWORTH-STREET,
And Successor to
Mr. CHARLES M'DERMOTT,
Respectfully announces to the NOBILITY, GENTRY, and CLERGY, who have hitherto patronised this ESTABLISHMENT, that the BUSINESS HAS THIS DAY BEEN RESUMED, and will be carried out as FULLY and EFFICIENTLY as at any prior period.
A continuance of the same patronage is EARNESTLY SOLICITED.
Dublin, 22nd October, 1859.

OCTOBER FASHIONS.—
OUR OCTOBER FASHIONS are now Ready.
They contain the newest styles in
MILLINERY, HEAD-DRESSES,
OPERA CLOAKS,
MANTLES, SHAWLS, SILKS,
FANCY DRESSES, FRENCH DROQUET CLOTHS,
PLAIN AND FANCY WINCEYS,
FRENCH MERINOES,
CURTAINED STRAW BONNETS IN TUSCANS,
LEGHORNS, &c.,
WHITE AND COLOURED ITALIAN STRAW DO
BLACK AND STRAW-COLOURED AND
OTHER NEW FANCY RIBBONS,
FLOWERS, FEATHERS, WREATHS,
LACES, GLOVES, HOSIERY,
LINENS, SHEETINGS,
FLANNELS, BLANKETS,
&c., &c., &c.
TODD, BURNS, AND CO.,
MARY-STREET.
P.S.—VEHICLES from Sackville-street to proceed by Abbey-street or Britain-street, during the temporary stoppage of Henry-street.

MESSRS. ROGERS, BAKER, & CO'. of 71, GRAFTON-STREET, the celebrated COAT MAKERS, having determined to attain the same eminence as Trousers Makers that they are admitted to possess in the manufacture of coats, have, at an immense expense, secured the services of M. Stephen Perody, late proprietor of the *Maison Francaise*, College-street, and formerly professor of cutting, lecturer on artistic tailoring to the Paris Institute of Master Tailors, and editor to the fashion newspapers, *Le Leron* and *L'Elegant*. Messrs. Rogers, Baker, & Co. have great pleasure in also announcing that they have organised a staff of skilled workmen, by the amalgamation of Mons. Perody's *ouvriers* with the picked workmen of Dublin, as competent workmen are essential to high art in cutting. In conclusion, Rogers, Baker, & Co., beg to inform the noblemen and gentlemen of Ireland that in future it will be absurd to send to London for any article of clothing, as we hereby give a challenge to any house in London to produce any one article of dress as elegantly designed or as well finished as at our establishment,
71, GRAFTON-STREET,
ROGERS, BAKER, & COMPANY.

ARRIVAL
OF
OUR WINTER GOODS.
GEO. D. HIPWELL AND CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS
84, GRAFTON-ST.

THE KNICKERBOCKERS.—MESSRS. ROGERS, BAKER, & CO., of 71, GRAFTON-STREET, beg to inform the Gentlemen of Ireland that they were the first to introduce the new style of Dressing and Shooting Trousers into this country—the ridiculous pretensions of other parties in Dublin notwithstanding, who have only a common Trousers, with a tuck in them like an old woman's petticoat. The genuine article, as worn at *Paris* and *London*, can be only had at ROGERS, BAKER, & CO'S., and can be worn as a Breeches, with Stockings, or with Leggings of the same material *en suite*, or of buff leather, and also with long Boots. Noblemen and Gentlemen living in the country, by sending us their height and weight, can be furnished with these unique articles of dress on six hours' notice.
ROGERS, BAKER, & CO.,
71, GRAFTON-STREET.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT OXFORD.

According to the quiet and unostentatious spirit of the times and the nation, a young gentlemen become, the other day, a member of Christ Church College, Oxford—and that new member is heir to the throne of England. There was, as became the event, a little more ceremony, more of outward show of respect from the masters to the scholar, than marks an ordinary matriculation, but a tranquil dignity was its prevailing characteristic. There was no enthusiasm, and even the old Oxford courtesy of wine and gloves usually given when a prince was a guest was thought too demonstrative for the occasion. But there was a respectful welcome, which is more than was accorded to Edward Longshanks, when that un-scholastic prince would only fain look in at the curious place. The burgesses did not like the armed men who were with him, and fairly shut their gates against the heir of England and Aquitaine. For the honour of having educated another prince—Harry of Monmouth—New College and Queen's were long at issue. If this prince was really a student at either college during the Chancellorship of his paternal uncle, Henry Beaufort, it must have been in the year 1398—when the illustrious student was only eleven years of age. Tradition is worth something, and it has clung fast to the assurance that Henry was educated at Queen's, in the old buildings of which visiters used to be shown his chamber. It was over the gateway, opposite to St. Edmund's Hall; a portrait of the Prince was in this stained-glass window, and Fuller tells us that in his days the room was occupied by his friend, Tom Barlow, and that the royal student's picture was there, in brass. If the achieves of the Colleges record nothing of his residence, a proud inscription in his little room asserted it strongly enough; for instance —"To record the fact for ever. The Emperor of Britain, the triumphant Lord of France, the Conqueror of his enemies, and of himself, Henry the Fifth, of this little chamber, once the great inhabitant." Magdalen College found favour with royalty. Thither Edward the Fourth sent his nephew, Edmund Poole. Prince Arthur, the son of Henry the Seventh, was often a visiter, at least, there, as his brother Henry was at Christ Church —and there Henry, Prince of Wales, son of James the First, frequently resided. When this Prince first took up his residence there, he was accompanied by the King and Queen, who, by way of entertainment, were nearly worried to death by deputations and scholastic gymnastics—too much even for such a pedantic monarch as James. Since that period Oxford has had many a princely visiter; but the only one we can remember who matriculated was "Gentleman George," then Prince Regent. This occurred in 1814, when Prince Metternich, Blucher, Gneisenau, and other celebrities dined with the heads at Christ Church. The dinner was a joyous affair; and, characteristically enough, it was "after dinner" that the Prince called for the books, and had his name duly entered as a scholar. The guests, too, were not forgotten; and Blucher and Gneisenau were created "Doctors." Old Blucher was puzzled; and the new Royal scholar of Christ Church laughed his loudest, as the old German exclaimed, "Well, if I am a doctor, it is Gneisenau who administers the pills."—*Athenæum.*

Present to Her Majesty.—There is now on the way to this country, from the Mahrajah of Cashmere, as a present to her Majesty, a most costly shawl tent, which will contain, moreover, a bedstead of solid gold. The value of this regal offering is said to exceed fifteen lacs of rupees (£150,000.)

Inspection of the Household Troops by the Duke of Cambridge.—On Wednesday morning the Household Troops, consisting of the 1st and 2d Battalion of the Scots Fusiliers, proceeded, with their respective bands, to Hyde Park, where they went through evolutions in the presence of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.

Great Conservative Banquet.—The Dublin correspondent of the *Belfast News-Letter* writes:—"There are rumours in town that the Conservatives of Dublin, and of Ireland generally, have it in contemplation to invite the Earl of Derby and the leading members of Her Majesty's late Ministers to a grand banquet in Dublin about the middle of the month of November."

THE PROTESTANT AND CONSERVATIVE WEEKLY PAPER.

"THE SATURDAY HERALD,"

A First-class Weekly Paper, of sixteen pages, the first number of which was issued on Saturday, the 17th inst., is now published every Saturday.

The "SATURDAY HERALD" contains a full account of all the Ecclesiastical, Army, Navy, Parliamentary, Agricultural, and Commercial Intelligence of the past week. Reports of all Fairs, Markets, and other events of interest of the week; together with all the Latest Telegraphic Intelligence up to the hour of going to press.

"THE SATURDAY HERALD" will be always distinguished as a firm supporter of Protestantism, an upholder of the Constitutions of the Country, and an advocate of useful and necessary Reforms. Its Leading Articles will be written by men of talent and ability; its Reporting and Selections will be carefully attended to; and no pains will be spared to supply what has hitherto been an acknowledged want—viz., a First-Class Protestant Weekly Paper, at a price which will place it at the command of every class of the Protestant community.

To accomplish this neither trouble nor outlay will be spared and its promoters feel confident of meriting and obtaining that most liberal support which has been bestowed on its daily contemporary, THE IRISH TIMES, by the Conservative and Protestant Public of Ireland.

Subscriptions to "THE SATURDAY HERALD."

STAMPED.				UNSTAMPED.			
Yearly	£0	17	6	Yearly	£0	13	0
Half-yearly	0	9	0	Half-yearly	0	6	6
Quarterly	0	4	6	Quarterly	0	3	3

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Post Office Orders and Cheques to be made payable to LAURENCE E. KNOX, IRISH TIMES OFFICE, 4, Lr. Abbey-street.

BY AUTHORITY.

TO HER MAJESTY'S PUBLIC SERVICE IN IRELAND.

JOHN C. DEVOY (late of Cowan and Co.), WHOLESALE AND RETIAL LEDGER AND GENERAL MERCANTILE STATIONERY AND PAPER WAREHOUSE, PRINTER, ENGRAVER, LITHOGRAPHER, AND PAPER BAG MANUFACTURER, 53, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION,
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentists,
115, GRAFTON-STREET,
Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of
BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS
or Painless Tooth and Stump extraction by Congelation (without Chloriform). Although simple in its action and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operatio hitherto so much dreaded.

Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.

Stopping Decayed Teeth with the Enamel Cement each	£0	5	0
A Single Artificial Tooth, from	0	5	0
A Set, with Gold Springs, from	5	5	0

CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
115, GRAFTON-STREET, (Four Doors from College-green.

Money Market.

DUBLIN MONEY MARKET—OCT. 22.

The English Funds have been influenced to-day by the aspect of foreign affairs, which do not at all look very cheery, and a decline of a quarter per cent. has taken place in consequence, with very little doing. Consols declined here 3s. 9d. for cash and account, but left off rather firm at the price quoted; New Threes declined a similar extent, and also left off firm at prices; Local Debentures not dealt in to-day; Wicklow Railway Bonds of £500, having four and a-half years to run, brought 10s. premium; Bank of Ireland Stock is wanted, sellers ask an advance on 241½, the last price; Hibernians sellers; Nationals sellers at price quoted; Royals for sale; City of Dublin Steam steady at last price; Ship Building Shares advanced 10s., and in demand; Glasgow Steam is wanted; Canal Stock buyers at 40; Patriotic Insurance buyers at last price; Gas Shares sellers; Carysfort Mines declined 6d. a share; General Mines sellers; Mining Company of Ireland very firm at 12½; Wicklow Coppers sellers at 53; Ballymenas, Cork and Bandon and Passages all wanted; Belfast Junctions sellers; Droghedas steady; Wicklows declined an eighth, rather sellers; Dundalks wanted; Cashel stock firm, sellers ask an advance on 108; South Eastern buyers at last prices; Killarney sellers; Midland sellers at 53; the half shares advanced an eighth; Warrenpoint sellers; Kilkenny stock wanted; Limerick sellers at 23; in Preference Shares, Bandons and Droghedas firm; Wicklows steady; Dundalks firm; Cashels declined sixteenth; Kilkenny wanted; Limericks, 5 per cent., advanced 5s.; the Bank of England Return for past week exhibits the following changes, compared with that of last week—the Bullion has declined £339,086; the Notes have declined £641,785; the other securities have declined £1,572,380, and the rest has increased £30,560. Consols close in London to-day at a decline of an eighth per cent. compared with same time yesterday; the total traffic on the Irish Railways for the past week was, £26,459, and for same time last year it was £26,196, showing an improvement of £263; the total mileage last week open was 1,198; same time last year, 1,073; showing an increase of 125 miles.

BY MAGNETIC.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—OCTOBER 21.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money and Account	95⅛ ¼
Account	95⅞ 6
New Threes,	94⅞ ⅞
NOON FUNDS.	
Consols, Money	95⅞ 6 5⅞ 6
Consols for Account,	96 5⅞
New Threes,	94⅞ ⅞
12.30 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	95⅞ 6
Account,	95⅞ 6
New Threes	94⅞ ⅞
2.15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	96⅛
Account,	96⅛
New Threes	94⅞ 5
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money and Account	95⅞ 6
New Threes	94⅞ ⅞

NOON SUMMARY.—Caledonians, 91½ ¾; Eastern Counties, 61½; Great Northern, 103; Great Northern, A, 89½ 8¾; Great Westerns, 64½ ⅞; Great Western of Canada, 14⅞; Grand Trunks, 39; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 97½; London and North Western, 96 5½ ⅞; London and South Western, 96; Leeds Northern, 46½; Midland stock, 106; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 90½; Lombardo-Venetian, 11⅞ 12; Indian Scrip, 102⅞ ⅞. Consols again opened very heavy, and declined to 95⅞ sellers, and are now 95⅞ 6, with very little business doing. There is much uneasiness of feeling as to foreign politics. Indian Scrip 102⅞ to 3. Shares very inactive, and prices declined generally. Canadas rather lower.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY SATURDAY EVENING.—Firmness seems to prevail in the Stock Exchange. In the absence of demand, there is a speculative depression, and a variety of vague rumours are circulated. The Railway market has been rather inactive.

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Amberg, Nottingham, and Eastern Junction, 6½; Caledonians, 91½; Chester and Holyhead, 49½; Eastern Counties, 56; Great Northern, 103½; Great Northern A, 88½ 9½; Great Western, 64⅞ ⅞; Great Western of Canada, 14 5-16 7-16; Great Western of Canada, New, 6½ 6; Great Southern and Western, 107 8; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 97½ ⅞; London and North Western, 95⅞ 6; London and South Western, 95½ 6; Leeds Northern, 46½ ⅞; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 35½; Midland, 106½ ⅞; North British, 59⅞ 60½; South Eastern and Dover, 77½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 90½; York and North Midland, 74½; Lombardo-Venetian, 2⅞ 2; Indian Scrip, 102⅞ to ⅞. Consols being dull and heavy all day, and close, 95⅞ to 6; very little doing; Shares heavy, and prices generally given way —closing inactive, at about the lowest point; Canadians steady.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(*Daily News' City Article.*)

The funds have experienced a sudden reaction; the market opened at a reduction of nearly ¼ per cent. below those of yesterday; after the close of the Stock Exchange increased heaviness prevailed. The demand for money to-day was active, and it was difficult even to get bills discounted below 2¾ per cent. There was no gold withdrawn from the bank, but the residue of £313,000 at Austrian by Dover Castle was purchased for exportation, besides a portion of the £118,000 by the Yorkshire, and the rest it is understood will go away. The foreign exchanges this afternoon were steady except as regards bills on Belgium, which were quoted rather lower.

(*Times City Article*).

A telegram from Madrid to the effect that the Spanish Government had resolved to declare war against Morocco caused the funds to open with great heaviness; and although it was afterwards shown to be erroneous, and the simple fact was, that a Madrid paper had advised the Government to go to war, the recovery at the close of business was only partial. There has been an increased demand for money to-day, and few transactions took place below 2½ per cent. Railways—Yesterday the market followed the fluctuations in funds, and closed in most instances at a decline. Grand Trunks of Canada advanced about 16 cents. Atlantic and St. Laurence and Great Western of Canada improved. The aggregate traffic returns for the United Kingdom exceeded by £47,100 the same week last year.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, SATURDAY, 12. 20 P.M.—The market opened a further decline; Rentes were quoted at 69. 35, but rose immediately to 69. 45.

3 20 P.M.—The Bourse closes firm, but there is little doing; Rentes are finally quoted 69. 50, showing a rise of 10c. since yesterday.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—OCTOBER 22.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols	94⅞
Ditto for new account, 10th November	94⅞
New 3 per Cent. Stock	94⅞ ⅞
Ditto for account, 10th November	94⅞ ⅞
RAILWAY DEBENTURES.	
Dublin and Wickow 4½ per cent. of £500	100½
JOINT-STOCK BANKS.	
National Bank, £25 paid	57½
STEAM.	
City of Dublin, £100 paid	99
Dublin and Liverpool Steam Ship Building, £50 paid	53½
MINES.	
Carysfort Mining Company (Limited)	12s
Mining Company of Ireland, £7 paid	12½
RAILWAYS.	
Dublin and Wicklow, £10 paid	5½
Midland Great Western and Royal Canal, half shares, £25 paid	26½
PREFERENCE SHARES.	
Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cent. perpetual, £10 paid	10
Great Southern and Western 4 per cent. perpetual, £100 paid	98⅞ ⅞
Waterford and Limerick, 5 per cent. redeemable £50 paid	50⅞ x int

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve, o'clock. The stock brokers' offices are closed on Saturdays at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 31st October. Names to be furnished on or before the 29th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON	TUES.	WED	THURS	FRID	SAT.
3 per Cent. Consols	95	95½	95¼	—	95½ 95	94⅞
Ditto Account	—	95¼ ⅛	95½	95¼ ⅛	—	94⅞
3 per Cent. Stock			95			
New 3 per Cent. Stock	94⅞	95 94⅞	—	95 94⅞	94⅞ ⅞	94⅞ ⅞
Ditto Account	94⅞	—	—	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞ ⅞
Bank Stock						

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the General Post Office for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

France, Italy, and Switzerland	One and Six p.m. daily
Belgium, Holland, and Germany	Six p.m., daily.
West Coast of Africa (Ll.)	Six p.m., October 24.
America (New York) (S.)	One p.m., October 25.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., *via* Marseilles. Canada (Ll.)	Six p.m., October 25.
Spain and Portugal (S.). India (Bombay) (S)	One p.m., October 26.
America (New York and Bahamas) (Ll.)	Six p.m., October 28.

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian Packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed *via* Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

DIARY OF EXHIBITIONS, PERFORMANCES, &C.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 24TH.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—Open daily.

BOTANIC GARDENS.—Glasnevin; Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.—Library and Museum open to visiters introduced by members, on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visiters introduced by members. Natural History Museum open on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays free; on Tuesdays and Thursdays at a small charge. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum, every day free.

MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.

ROYAL IRISH INSTITUTION, COLLEGE-STREET.—The Exhibition of Paintings. Open from Ten till Six, and Seven till Ten o'clock.

MICHAEL ANGELO'S LAST JUDGMENT, ROTUNDO.—From Ten till Five daily, admission 1s.

THE THEATRES.

THEATRE ROYAL.—"The Flowers of the Forest," and the "Child of the Regiment."

QUEEN'S THEATRE.—"The Bride of Lammermoor," "The Rule of Three;" to conclude with "The Dumb Man of Manchester."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion but as a guarantee of good faith.

Rejected contributions can on no account be returned.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to insure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced Saturday morning at 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 1 o'clock. p.m., and the Third Edition at 4 o'clock p.m.

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR—OCTOBER 24TH.
Morning Tide, 8. 9. Evening, 8. 42.

BLACK SILKS.
S. OLDHAM and SONS,
12, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
Solicit attention to a large Stock of
BLACK FRENCH GLACES,
of the most superior make, Pure Silk,
Specially contracted for during the late depression in the French Markets, and which they have just received.
They are of the same manufacture for which their house has been celebrated for so many years, and they are enabled to sell them much under present prices for similar goods.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, MONDAY, OCTOBER 24.

IF the Treaty of Peace alarmed the Italians, the most recent intelligence from the Continent may well alarm Europe. The French forces in Italy, it is now said, are to be increased by 50,000 men, and, from a hostile feeling towards England, the troops destined for the expedition to China are countermanded. We do not believe that hostility to England is the cause of this retrograde movement. The mere order to place 50,000 men in Italy explains it. Large as the Emperor's army is, he could not spare a force of 20,000 men for so distant a country as China, if there is to be a second campaign in Italy. The interests of France in the East are as yet very limited, and though Louis Napoleon cannot permit his flag to be insulted in any quarter, however remote, he may take time to mature his measures and dispose of more pressing interests first.

But as far as a very intricate policy can be unravelled, the Italian complication may well alarm. It would appear that though Louis Napoleon administered a stinging rebuke to the Ultramontane Bishops, he fears to enter upon what may be called a crusade against the Church. The Pope still looks to Austria, and the Ultramontane party almost canonise the young Emperor, whilst they pronounce Louis Napoleon to be Apollyon, or the incarnation of evil. To propitiate Austria and the Papal party, then, the rights of the Grand Dukes are expressly reserved, while to calm the people of the Legations the Pope is to be urged by both Emperors to make popular concessions. Already, however, the Pope has declared that the Grand Dukes must be restored before he inaugurates any reform, the people meanwhile refusing to receive their late governors on any terms.

The condition of affairs in Parma leads to an apprehension that French interference will be unavoidable. The lower classes have refused to surrender their arms, and the city is virtually in the power of the mob. There never will be wanting jealous participators in popular violence. The murderer of Anviti, however richly he deserved his fate, proved that the magistracy was powerless. To Parma, then, every bad and reckless spirit has hastened, as to the centre of disorder. France has condemned the wild revenge taken upon Anviti, yet had already tolerated the butchery of Perugia. Anyone who looks dispassionately at the whole matter, and considers the oft-repeated hints thrown out by Napoleon, will suspect that he looks for an imperative reason for a second interference. No better policy could be pursued to gain this object than to protract the farce of the Zurich Conferences for such an inordinate length of time, merely to countersign the treaty of Villafranca. During all that uneasy period the Italians were in a ferment. They formed a Government; sent embassies to Biarritz and Paris, yet still were in all the excitement of uncertainty. At last the Treaty is published and all their hopes, diplomatically at least, are suddenly crushed. To the credit of the Central Italians, the murder of Anviti is the only act of outrage as yet committed; but no one can tell how soon the combustible material in Parma may ignite, and inflame the whole Peninsula.

A mysterious assassination at Belletri shows the condition of moral feeling in the Patrimony of St. Peter. Within five miles of the Pope's present place of retreat, Castel Sondolfo, a Signor Spontani has been basely murdered. As he had been for some time a political prisoner in the Papal dungeons of Pagliano, it is clear that the assassination cannot have been perpetrated by the popular party. If politics had anything to do with the murder, it must have been perpetrated by some of the partisans of despotic authority. Perhaps Antonelli thinks that a few assassinations will keep the French at Rome. Nor is the feeling at Paris—and Paris is France—less uneasy. The press is chained as firmly as before the battle of Solferino. Merchants have no employment for capital or industry. The uncertainty of the Emperor's policy has unsettled all commercial interests. No one knows whether France may be called on to fight for some new idea on New-year's-day.

And the idea may be this:—Louis Napoleon may entertain an opinion that Italy looks to England, and that if his policy fails he will have to thank the conduct of England for his disappointment. A congress, of course, could settle all, but England will not enter a congress unless the people be allowed to select their rulers. On any other basis we would be certainly outvoted, and then England would be a second time cajoled into riveting the fetters of the Peninsula. Louis Napoleon may entertain the idea that as England was one of the Congress which settled the *status* he has overthrown, she *must* be a partner in his arrangements. France may be dissatisfied with our abstension, and we know that it is only when France is satisfied the world is at peace.

While the horizon abroad is so lowering, it is satisfactory that our arsenals and factories are at full work, and that we have volunteer rifles equal to the amount of our standing army. We have a good channel fleet, and a powerful reserve, and the utmost exertions are made to finish a large number of Armstrong's guns. The force intended for China must come from the Indies; we cannot spare a man from these territories. One regiment has received orders to preceed across the Isthmus of Suez from Malta. As this fortress is protected by our fleet, and can be garrisoned by militia, there is little danger in that move. But we trust that for some time at least our home defences may not be diminished by a single man. A strong man armed is at our doors, who may wish to recover lost prestige by a new war. Common prudence requires that we, too, should be armed, and, standing on the defence; await the development of his policy.

The *Times* on the Chinese Question:

The influence of a great event passes over the populations of the East like a wave of sound; it goes on increasing its area every moment, reaching every unit of the human mass, and pervading every mind. When the voice has died away the idea remains. Accustomed to violent revolutions, resulting from superior force, Eastern races are always prepared to accept the last victory as the proof of present power, to cringe before the conqueror and to insult the vanquished. Thus, when the Indian mutinies first broke out, and while our attention was rivetted upon the danger that threatened our own possessions, there were others who stood within the circle of the same peril, and who looked upon the contest with a closer interest than mere sympathy could create. Over the whole of the Eastern Archipelago the news had spread that the dominion of the Western people was passing away. Sumatra, and Java, and Borneo, and the Malay Peninsula, and the islands that lie scattered about, felt the influence. The Dutch were fully conscious that their fate was being decided as well as ours at Delhi; and they are at this moment quite aware that Sir John Lawrence deserves as well of Holland as he does of England. So it happens now. The defeat of the English and French Fleet in the Peiho is now producing its effect in a quiet but simultaneous change of feeling throughout the extreme East. The French are probably now undergoing its evil influences in Cochin China. Admiral Rignault de Genouilly, who had with difficulty held his own against the mosquitoes and the fevers of his swampy conquests, seems to have felt that the news of the Taku disaster afforded him at once a reason and an excuse for abandoning the object of his expedition. In the face of the news of the defeat of his countrymen there could be no further hope that the Amamite Government would yield to concessions he was sent out to obtain. He retires from Tourane until the prestige of the Western arms in the East shall be recovered on the spot where it was lost. Thus it also happens in China Proper. Canton is for the moment quiet, but it is impossible to know whether the calm is to be trusted. The little garrison of 3,000 men, chiefly Sepoys, is being reinforced from time to time by Marines from the ships now arriving south; further Sepoy troops are on their way, and Mr. Parkes had, with his accustomed energy, seized the arms of the bannermen before the news from the North could get abroad. But there is not the same indisposition to come to blows with us which there once was. It is known that the "gentry" have been pertinaciously endeavouring to convince Lao, the Chinese Governor, to allow them to levy braves and drive the barbarians into the river. He has replied by a public edict, exhorting the people to be quiet, and not to listen to idle reports; but he has, at the same time, flogged a woman to death for giving us some information; and he has been detected in some underhand measures which are far from being in accordance with his edict. If we keep Canton it will not be on account of remembrance of the past. Yeh's body, watched by his faithful barber in a temple near the walls, no longer suggests to those who have trembled so often at his name the impossibility of resistance to the power by which he was quelled. They will give us credit now for no more than the force they see. Amoy, where the Chinese and European populations dwell together, cannot but be in some danger—a danger which is much increased if it be true that any members of the English community there have disgraced themselves by participation in the practice of kidnapping Coolies, which has now taken the place of the opium trade in the eyes of the Chinese as the great evil of foreign intercourse. Foochow has equally an European population without defence, and in the midst of countless thousands of Chinamen, all of whom are now for the first time beginning to doubt the moral of the great lesson of 1842. Perhaps Penang and Borneo, and even Singapore, may be meditating some infringement of that eternal tranquillity of which a Chinaman is theoretically so fond, but practically so impatient. Throughout all those lands, and among all those races, the unexampled event of the repulse of an English and French fleet has spread, and is producing its results.

We must take into consideration this temporary but very important alteration in our character in those parts of the world when we attempt to estimate the importance of the news from Japan. Only a few months ago we received with eager, and sometimes too credulous ears, all that our countrymen told us in the first burst of their enthusiasm of a country that contrasted so favourably with the quaint and tiresome uniformity and the dull conceit which they had left in China. It was a land where they found the innocence of our first parents before the fall combined with the taste of a matured civilisation. They were not only intelligent, but eager to learn. They were not only imitative, but they were desirous of ascertaining the principles which produced all that they admired. Their statesmen were so candid that Lord Elgin found it a pleasure to treat with such grateful contrasts to the diplomatic antagonists he had left in China. All the Embassy dwelt with ecstasy upon the reasonable and impartial spirit with which all the negociations were carried on by them. These Japanese gentlemen required only to be shown that Lord Elgin's propositions were mutually beneficial to both countries. All they sought was a sound reason for any privilege, and a proof that it would not be injurious to Japan. So far from being any longer desirous to shut out foreign intercourse, they had changed their policy in that respect, and required only a decent delay to allow them to make some preliminary arrangements before opening the new ports. Half the Japanese officials were dying to see Europe, and a Japanese Ambassador resident in London was almost ready to set out. We all joined in chorus of delight at this new scene of amity and innocence, and at this recurrence to lost habits of international sociability on the part of these amiable Islanders, and some of us, the *Times* protesting a little, counted enormous prospecting commercial gains as the certain result of the new treaty. Consuls were appointed, and some of the appointments were made, as it was thought, with an intention of showing our Japanese gentlemen that England could produce as fine gentlemen as Japan. However, the consular establishment was put in order under an experienced public servant; and merchants and statesmen awaited the result.

Some of us are surprised now to find that the Japanese are attempting to slip deftly out of this so frankly-granted treaty. They are bound to admit our ships at the ports now open, but they may make their own regulations as to the price at which they will sell their produce or the value at which they will receive our money. When we first went to Japan we found that the difference in value between the two precious metals in that country was so much less than that which obtains in Europe that they who were fortunate enough to have a good supply of dollars made excellent profit by exchanging them for gold copecs. This, however, was rendered difficult as an operation of any magnitude by reason that the exportation of silver and gold is alike forbidden by the laws of Japan. The Japanese, however, in all probability, discovered that they had been overreached in this matter. Then, our impatient merchants caused some irritation by refusing to await the expiration of the treaty period. But last and principally came the astounding news that the invincible barbarians had been defeated in a battle just opposite the shores of Japan. The Japanese having been taught by the Europeans how loss might be sustained by exchanges, had improved the hint by preparing a special currency for the foreign trade, whereby the foreign merchant should be compelled to exchange his silver dollar against a coinage of a very insufficient intrinsic value. Against this Mr. Rutherford Alcock exclaims and negociates in vain, and the cry has gone forth that the Japan Treaty has become waste paper. We confess we cannot quite see the magnitude of the grievance. The principal articles of value which we can at present expect to import from Japan are copper and silk, and if we cannot pay for them by our own manufacturers we have not found a commercial treasure in those seas. If we can, the relative value of Japanese and British produce will find their representatives whatever may be the currency in which they are reckoned. But, however this may be, now is not the time to make an outcry either in Jeddo or in England. England is under a cloud in those parts. We gained our Treaty by the echo of our victory in the Peiho; we have imperilled it by our subsequent defeat upon the same water. When we have regained our prestige the ports will open, and the authorities of Jeddo will be facile, and Mr. Alcock will get all he reasonably asks. But the key to this and many other difficulties lies at Pekin.

The *Daily News* on the Treaty of Zurich:—

The Emperor of the French must speak out. There is no help for it. He came forward as the champion of Italian independence. He incited the populations of the three Italian Duchies to the movement by which they threw off their late Sovereigns. He is directly responsible for all the liabilities they have assumed, and for all the perils that they may yet have to face. They, therefore, have a distinct and indefeasible right to demand an explanation of his intentions at his hands. Louis Napoleon has now put his seal deliberately to provisions in the Treaty signed at Zurich which, when he had conceded them at Villafranca, were eagerly palliated by him on his return to Paris, at the audience which he granted to the three Presidents, as concessions extorted by the necessity of the hour. True, good faith to the Emperor of Austria may be as sacred as good faith to the Italian Duchies, although, of these inconsistent obligations, that contracted with the Duchies is the prior one. But the Emperor of the French has stated, through journals more or less officially inspired, that the Treaty of Villafranca did not compel him to do more than tender advice to the Duchies in favour of the restitution of their expelled Sovereigns. Well, if such is the explanation of the Treaty of Villafranca, not only has the Emperor of the French done all that he had covenanted with the Emperor of Austria to do, but the covenant being already performed, that part of the Villafranca Memorandum is obsolete. Louis Napoleon has repeatedly advised the Duchies to return to the allegiance of their Dukes; and this advice being as repeatedly rejected his mission under the treaty of Villafranca is accomplished. Why, then, does he now, in the treaty of Zurich, specially reserve the rights of the three Dukes? According to his own gloss, the treaty of Villafranca merely favoured the return of those despots, just as it "favoured" the Italian Confederation. In the interval he has seen that the Duchies will not have the Dukes back, and that neither they nor Sardinia will have a confederation. Why, then, does he now reintegrate into the Peace of Zurich stipulations from which, on his own statement, he has been exonerated? Italy has a right to demand that this question shall be answered. Italy has certainly contributed largely to his glory in war. Without Italian aid he might himself have been beaten in the hardly-won battle of Solferino. And Italy fought by his side on the faith of an assurance that he would not desert the people whom he had compromised.

The *Morning Herald* on the Great Eastern:—

The hopeful spirit of enterprise which has associated Englishmen with all the material triumphs of the age is well illustrated by the unabated confidence with which the directors of the Great Eastern cling to their gigantic venture, despite sinister prediction and discouraging facts. Ever since the big ship resisted the first attempts that were made to introduce her to her natural element the current of public opinion has been slightly adverse to her. A long step in advance in science, or any other field of the human intellect, is invariably scouted by the bulk of society; and when the great mass, which had been so many months assuming a sea-going appearance refused to quit its first resting-place, even Brunel paid the debt he owed to the world for outstripping its ordinary ideas. Everybody, of course, had pointed out the mistake, and foretold the ill-success. The first engineer of the day was called to task with an energy and unanimity which were really astonishing in the amount of scientific skill they betokened in all classes of Englishmen Old-fashioned seamen chuckled over the breaking up of the cylinders. Not a few sober-minded and business people rather rejoiced that an attempt to set the waves at defiance seemed likely to prove a failure. However, new and stronger cylinders took the place of their weaker predecessors. Repeated failures called forth fresh skill, renewed energy, and greater resources. At length the Leviathan floated; the first trial was over. There she lay on the river as sound as ever—a model of symmetry and strength; yacht-like in the fineness of her lines, yet dwarfing the biggest of the craft that sailed by her in the majesty of her proportions. There was one comfort left—she would never pay. The company would lose their money. She would get neither freights nor passengers, even if she were ever fitted for sea. Moreover, she would never steer round the sharp bends on her way to the sea. Malevolence went so far as to picture the New Zealanders of a future epoch tracing out the skeleton of the Mammoth of 1859 embedded in the muddy banks of Father Thames. Slowly, however, the work of fitting went on. A forest of masts and spars grew up from her lofty decks. From the east and west people came to see the new wonder of naval architecture. Then came the announcement that the Great Eastern was ready for sea, and that the day of her departure was fixed.

The doubters fell off in vast numbers as the progress of the ship down the river was telegraphed far and wide; and when the Great Eastern reached the Nore she was pronounced a success. She answered her helm in a manner that might have stirred the envy of the naval surveyor. She moved easily and quietly through the water. No hot-bearings in her engines delayed her, and public opinion, always prone to rush into extremes, began to predict an average of 20 knots an hour from her. The problem was solved: Britannia really ruled the waves. There was an end of that horrible pitching and rolling which had made ocean a real *mare clausum* to so many. The swell of the Bay of Biscay; the biggest waves of the Atlantic, would waste their strength against her iron sides. Strange to say, experience showed a rather different state of things. A portion of the steering gear gave way, and for a few minutes the big ship lay at the mercy of the waves. It was very soon found that she obeyed the laws to which ordinary craft are subjected: and that although her great length would enable her to breast the waves with a tolerably even keel she was quite prepared to pay due homage to Father Neptune when she was broadside on to the swell. But the severest test of all, and the one through which she passed most triumphantly, was the disaster off Hastings. No other ship could have pursued her course tranquilly over the water after such an explosion. The first vessel in England's navy would have been shattered into wreck by the blow which fell almost harmlessly on the Great Eastern. The accident was deplorable for its sad sacrifice of human life, and for the discredit it threw on the management of a great undertaking. But if any inference can be drawn from it, it is one in the highest degree favourable to the strength of the ship's construction, and one which might well suggest to our naval authorities a pause in the rapidity with which wooden line-of-battle ships are being laid down in our dockyards. Certainly the confidence of all naval authorities has increased rather than diminished since this first mishap; and although we hear less of those magnificent expectations which were founded on the extravagant notions of the unprofessional public, there is every reason to believe that the Great Eastern, in good working trim and with full steam power, will achieve an average of at least four or five knots above the present rate of ocean steaming.

The persevering energy of the directors received a fitting acknowledgment in the banquet at Holyhead. The enthusiasm of the nation is fairly enlisted in the undertaking, and Lord Chandos spoke no more than the truth when he described the Great Eastern as a national triumph. There was something very appropriate in the association of the earliest of the great lines of railway with the latest achievement of naval engineering. Nor could a fitter spot have been found to celebrate the union than the terminus of a line which is so suggestive of the perseverance and genius of our nation, and which can boast of that noble triumph of engineering skill, the bridge over the Menai Straits. The absence of Brunel and Stephenson could not but be felt in such an assemblage as was gathered to celebrate the arrival of the Great Eastern. It was as if the great truth were designedly conveyed that the world of science progresses irrespectively of individual effort, and that even the battle of mind with matter can only be fought out by human sacrifice. Let us hope that the Great Eastern at least will require no more victims. The evidence of the best authorities is in her favour. The carping of the *Times* has found no response in the nation. Even if, commercially, she shall not answer every expectation, as a monument of private enterprise and the perfection of the art of ship-building, she is a national gain; and we are glad to find so general an interest in the great ship, proving the sympathy of the public with a work that adds so much to England's reputation. It required, however, an orator of Mr. Gladstone's daring imagination to trace the presence of the Great Eastern at Holyhead to the influence of the repeal of the navigation laws. With freights universally lowering, with our carrying trade falling more and more into the hands of foreigners, with our docks full of idle ships, and our fleet half manned, the present is scarcely the time for congratulation on the changes in our commercial code. The time may come when the commercial success or failure of the Great Eastern will depend on the retention or abandonment of the system which is now Mr. Gladstone's boast. It will be cold comfort then to the projectors of the Great Eastern to be told that "failure is not a discredit," and that, although the Government greatly respect the private enterprise of the shipping interest, they are not prepared to aid it in its struggle with the foreigner.

The *Morning Star* on the Death of Mr. Stephenson and Mr. Brunel:—

Within the walls of the old Abbey of Westminster lie buried the remains of men who have achieved eminence in almost every sphere of human action. Poets, philosophers, and statesmen lie side by side with warriors on sea and land, and the same earth encloses, in peaceful contiguity, all that was perishable of those who gained the worlp's applause during their lives, and earned for themselves an enduring name in history by their brilliant successes in the most diametrically antagonistic pursuits. But of all those to whom has been assigned the distinguished honour of a resting-place in our national Pantheon there are assuredly few who more abundantly merited this mark of the veneration of their countrymen, or whose fame will live longer in the memory of those who know how to discriminate between meretricious glory and true renown, than he who was yesterday borne to his last home among the great men of England, followed to the grave by a crowd of mourning friends who would have perhaps found it difficult to say whether their grief was awakened chiefly by the genius of the great master of science or the genial kindly qualities of the man. There may, perhaps, be some who do not appreciate as they deserve, the services of Robert Stephenson rendered to mankind during a life which, though it fell short of the usual span of human existence, was rich beyond measure in noble exertions and solidly valuable results. There are some blessings to which we have grown so habituated, through constant use, that we find it difficult to realise the possibility of their absence; and, in these days of rapid locomotion, when our roads intersect England in all directions, and the puffing locomotive transports the traveller with celerity and comfort to the remotest corners of the land, the tedious and uneasy journeyings of our forefathers seem to us a mere fable—a creation of a diseased imagination which can never have had any foundation in reality. Yet it is a sober fact that, even in the days when our stage coaches had reached their highest perfection, the transit from town to town was slow and costly, and it is equally true that England is in a great measure indebted to Robert Stephenson for the existence of those extensive facilities for intercommunication between various districts which have now become to us almost necessary of life. The system which had been conceived by the genius of the father was carried into full practical development by the energy and ability of the son, and assuredly, no services has ever been rendered to the State more eminently entitling those who conferred it to the grateful praise of their fellow-citizens.

It is rarely that we are called upon, within the same brief space of time, to deplore the loss of two such men as Stephenson and Brunel; and it is remarkable that each should have been debarred from the satisfaction of witnessing the final success of the most remarkable undertaking of his career. Brunel survived only to hear of the sad calamity to the Great Eastern, and died before he could learn how admirably the great ship has subsequently redeemed her character; and Stephenson passed away from amongst us on the eve of the completion of his most stupendous work, the tubular bridge over the St. Lawrence, which is five times the length of that over the Menai Straits, and will be, when finished, a marvel of engineering skill. Stephenson died in his fifty-sixth, and Brunel in his fifty-third year, each worn and wasted by a life of incessant overstrained exertion and harassing anxiety; but if the length off human existence were to be measured, not by years but by achievements, who shall estimate the duration of their lives? Zealously and with admirable fruit did both labour for the benefit of mankind; and now that they have been called to their account, full of honours if not full of years, we should indeed evince black ingratitude for the priceless services which they have rendered to the world did we fail to join with those who knew them best in offering to their memory the homage of our heartfelt admiration, the tribute of our sorrowing love.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON SATURDAY.—The first treaty of peace (that between France and Austria) contains, as I wrote to you last Tuesday, a reproduction of the Villafranca stipulation, in favour of the restoration of the Grand Dukes; but the terms in which it is reproduced are significant enough:—

"The rights of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, the Duke of Modena, and the Duke of Parma are expressly reserved by the high contracting Powers."

Which simply means that nothing in the treaty shall be construed against the rights of the Dukes. In this there is nothing inconsistent with Louis Napoleon's first declarations. He said, in his Milan proclamation, "I have come with no pre-conceived idea of dispossessing Sovereigns." In fact, neither Austria nor France have any right to make any other stipulation with regard to the Duchies. Had they decreed the deposition of the Dukes they would have violated the unwritten public law of Europe, and the treaty in the paragraph preceding the above lays this down very distinctly. It says:—

"The territorial limits of the independent States of Italy which did not take part in the last war can be changed only with the ascent of the Powers of Europe which took part in forming and guaranteed the existence of these States."

This clause in itself is a considerable concession by Austria; it recognises that there *is* a question of territorial changes, and that that question must be referred to the Great Powers. France has a right to an opinion of its own on that question; that opinion may not be ours—it may not agree with the opinions of the Italians, (who also are right to hold stoutly their own views), but when France is pledged not to impose her opinions by force, and has obtained a like pledge from Austria, the Italians must be fools, indeed, and only fit for slavery, if they cannot work out their own will. It will be seen by the terms of the Treaty that the whole Italian question, excepting the cession of Lombardy, is left open; the Emperors express their own wishes, but do not bind themselves to do anything. They "desire," that the tranquillity of the Church and the power of the Holy Father should be insured." But how is this end to be obtained? by an advance of French or Austrian forces to replace the Pope's power in the Romagna? No, the Emperors are convinced that this end "could not be obtained in a more effective manner than by a system suited to the wants of the populations, and by reforms the necessity of which has been already acknowledged by the Sovereign Pontiff." Here is a hint that will be gall and wormwood at the Vatican. When a patron says to a protege, dismissed from his post for drunkenness, "Reform your life and that it will be the means of regaining your situation," no one would accuse the patron of a wish to force the man back into his position against all opposition. Then why accuse Louis Napoleon of any desire to support the Pope's despotism? It was not he who sent the troops to Rome; he has kept them there with national eye to French influence, but he has been the first man to hint at their withdrawal. In the other clauses we find the same simply persuasive tone; the Emperor will "assist with all their power in forming a Confederation," but the terms of the Confederation are to be agreed on by the representatives of the States of Ialy. A "Federal army" is indicated, and the Emperor of Austria representing Venetia incurs the obligations of the Federation, which would seem to indicate that Venetia will be garrisoned only by Federal troops.

I understand that the frequent Cabinet Councils do not entirely relate to the Italian question. (There can be no doubt, I think, that England will not refuse to enter into a Congress to discuss the questions left open by the Treaty of Zurich.) The still unsettled quarrel between Spain and Morocco is occupying much of Lord John Russell's attention; Spain shows a strong wish to annex a slice of land adjoining Ceuta, and such annexation would not be very pleasant as regards our position at Gibraltar. Some say that France is at the bottom of this new warlike tendency of Spain, and that private hints from St. Cloud stimulate the Spanish Ministry to its unwonted activity in developing the naval power of Spain. Louis Napoleon may see the possibility of another Trafalgar "looming in the future." If one can believe the reports of naval works in Toulon and other French ports. France seems certainly determined to attain a naval supremacy. A letter in the second edition of the *Morning Herald* makes very startling statements. He writes:—

At Toulon there are at the present moment no less than "twenty-two ships for building line of battle ships and heavy corvettes;" and every one of those slips is occupied by the shell of a vessel, at which the shipwrights are working from dawn until twilight. Moreover, 15 line-of-battle ships are in harbour "en commission de port;" a fortnight would be amply sufficient to prepare them for sea, and a telegram from the Minister of Marine in Paris would provide them at a day's notice with numerous and well-trained crews. All these vessels mount rifled guns. At anchor in the roadstead may be seen the ungainly hulls of the floating batteries, each with its full complement of coals, men, guns, and powder. These may not sail well; they may behave very badly in a sea way, but they are armed with 50 rifled 50-pounders, and as they are invulnerable, cased entirely with the new iron plates, their fire in a naval action would be as deadly as that of a crack frigate.

We hope no old ladies among your readers have perused the above; it may cost them more than one night's sleep. Worse is to come. The writer is of opinion that even the Armstrong guns would be of no avail against the plated ships. He thus describes them:—

"In the first place, these plates are not iron, but an amalgam of iron, steel, and another substance the nature or name of which I have, notwithstanding my most strenuous efforts, been unable to ascertain. ... the composition is much lighter than iron, and enables the thickness of the plates to be immensely increased, while their impenetrability to shot, conical or otherwise, has been fully proved. The experiments took place in this fashion:—A target was formed with great care exactly as the section of a ship's side, and was covered with these new plates. It was then for six weeks fired at three times a week at various ranges, the maximum of which was a hundred, and the minimum twenty-five yards, by unrifled 90-pounders throwing round shot, and by rifled 50-pounders throwing a conical shot weighing 100lb. *One shot only* (a conical one) *penetrated the plates*; the head of the ball lodged in the plate, and the concussion was such, that the remainder of the shot broke clean off as if it had been shaved by machinery. It is with these plates that the floating batteries, the gunboats, and the steam rams are now protected, and it is quite obvious, whatever may be the merits of the Armstrong gun, that the shot from it passing through the old plates by no means proves that it would be so successful against the new description of *blindage*."

Lest your old lady readers should, if still calm enough to read on, imagine that these things simply portend battles at sea, with all their horrors unfelt at home, I call their attention to the following:—

"My friend had also an opportunity of seeing at Toulon some of the new transports, of which 72 are to be built, and of which some 15 or 20 are already built. Independently of the crew they are built to carry ... men. This sounds very like exaggeration, but nautical readers will easily understand that such is the case when they hear that these transports are as large as a 120-gun ship, and that they mount no guns."

If "invasion of England" is not written in every line of these terrible transports, then Zadkiel is no prophet. Joking apart, whether these reports are based on fact or exaggerated, England should have the means of meeting and crushing any danger from these new monsters of marine war.

Robert Stephenson was buried to-day in Westminster Abbey. There was a very large attendance of distinguished railway men and men of science. The Marquis of Chandos was one of the pall-bearers. The grave of Stephenson is side by side with that of Telford, the engineer of the Menai Bridge.

Kinglake's History of the Crimean War will soon be announced. This is "Eothen Kinglake," not the other Kinglake of "the House." It will contain a vindication of the cause of one of the noblest Englishmen of this or any other age—the late Lord Raglan. Kinglake has had access to all the private and official papers, and you may expect a sharp controversy between him and Russell of the *Times* on many points.

Another of our literary men, William Howitt, seems to have gone wild on the subject of "Ghosts." He, a distinguished contributor to a paper called the British *Spiritual Telegraph*, organ of spirit-rapping, and in controversy with a writer in *All the Year Round*, maintains that ghosts do veritably exist, and are not "thoughts," as the aforesaid writer suggests. He alludes to the appearance at the War Office of a ghost of Captain Wheatcroft, and hints that the ghost compelled the authorities to alter the date of his death before Lucknow."

THEATRE ROYAL.

During the past week Lady and Sir William Don have been drawing tolerably crowded houses at the Theatre Royal. Sir William Don has brought to the profession which he adopted an average share of dramatic ability, and invariably succeeds in gaining the approbation of his audience. Lady Don, in addition to being an actress of considerable histrionic ability, possesses a sweet and pleasing voice, which is carefully cultivated. She appeared on Saturday evening in Buckstone's musical drama of the "Child of the Regiment," and rendered the famous "Rataplan" with consummate taste and ability. Lady Don sung a variety of other songs, which received repeated *encores*. Sir William Don, as *Tim Ripstone* in the comedy of "The Evil Genius," afforded much amusement by his droll and quaint style of acting. The evening's entertainment concluded with the amusing farce of "Grimshaw, Bagshaw, and Bradshaw." This evening Sir William Don will appear in variety of entertainments.

ACCIDENTS.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Between ten and eleven o'clock on Saturday morning, a boy named Andrew Eglinton, aged 15 years, residing with his mother, at No. 8, Horseman's row, died suddenly from causes yet unknown. An inquest will be held on the body this day (Monday).

TERRIBLE VISITATION OF PROVIDENCE.—Another instance of sudden and unexpected death occurred on the same day, in which a man named William Long, of ... Island-street, aged 60 years, while speaking to a friend in Meath-street, dropped down in a fit, and, having been conveyed by Police-constable 178 A, in a hackney car, to the hospital in the vicinity, the resident doctor pronounced life to be extinct. The unfortunate man was then removed to his residence, where the body awaits an inquest.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A very sad accident, attended with almost instantaneous death, occurred on Saturday at the brewery of Messrs. Guinness and Co., James's-street. It appears that an old man, named John Reilly, aged ... years, was attending on a bricklayer, in a vault of the above premises, where some alterations were being carried on, and it is supposed that while assisting in the work, he struck his head against a low archway, and fell back on two wheels, a portion of some machinery at the time in motion, which broke both his arms and the ... leg. He was at once conveyed by the workmen to Steevens's Hospital, but, so severe were his injuries that death ensued previous to his arrival there. An inquest will be held on the body this day.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Friday last, between two and three o'clock p.m., a man named Thomas Hyland, in the employment of Mr. Condrew, of 2, Strand-street, met with a sad accident which terminated his existence soon after. He was doing some work about the Great Southern and Western Railway, when he came in contact with two luggage vans, which closed upon him and killed him on the spot. He was taken to Mercer's Hospital, where an inquest will be held on the body this day.

DEATH FROM DISEASES OF THE HEART.—Between 3 and 4 o'clock on Saturday, a woman named Bridget ...laghan, aged 45 years, suddenly dropped dead, from disease of the heart. An inquest will be held to-day.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A poor man, whose name and residence are as yet unknown, met with a similar visitation of Providence. He was quietly walking along ... street, apparently stout and strong, when he was observed to fall, and upon being taken up was found perfectly dead.

INQUEST.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—Dr. Kirwan, city coroner, held an inquest on Saturday, at Mercers' Hospital, on the body of a young man, aged 21 years, named Michael Cavanagh, who was an apprentice on board the brigantine Gamecock. It appears the vessel was coming past Poolbeg lighthouse, when the deceased, together with three other men, was up on the top yard, and in consequence of the excessive cold of the weather, his hands became benumbed, and losing his grasp, he fell down a height of fifty feet upon his head on the deck. The unfortunate man, while falling, called loudly for help, but in vain. The base of the skull was terribly fractured, and also the pelvis of the right side. He was quite insensible when taken up, and having been conveyed immediately to Mercer's Hospital, where every possible aid was rendered by Surgeon Butcher. He expired about four hours afterwards.

Captain Irwin said that the ship had left Cardiff on Friday night, and was laden with coal. There was a sum of £2 10s. due to the deceased for wages, which he (Captain Irwin) undertook to be responsible for, and pay to the relatives of Cavanagh.

William Faulder, the mate of the vessel, said he was one of the men who had been on the yard, and that the fall of the deceased could only be ascribed to the effect of great cold upon his hands.

The jury found according to the facts.

MUNICIPAL REVISION.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and the city assessors, Messrs. Hyndman and Coffey, sat on Saturday, in the City Assembly House, William-street, and were engaged during the day revising the municipal list.

BRIG RUN DOWN AND SIX LIVES LOST.—On Thursday morning last, about two o'clock, the Wellington, a brig belonging to Hull, bound for Bombay, with ... hands on board, including both master and mate, was run down by a steamer while crossing the Kent. Instead of pausing to save the crew after the collision, the steamer proceeded on her way, and is for the present unknown. The crew of the brig in their extremity had not time to cut away their boats, whereby the master and six of the men were drowned. The other three, the mate, the steward, and a seaman—clung to ... the studding booms. After being in the water for ... hours, and almost sinking through exhaustion, they were picked up by the schooner Elizabeth, of Blakeney, and conveyed to London. Thomas Waugh, one of the hands saved, arrived at Leith, to which place he belongs, last Monday afternoon, by one of the London steamers, and the poor fellow had no other apparel on than his shirt and trousers.

We have reason to know that the Directors of the Great Southern and Western Railway Company are sincerely disposed to facilitate, by moderate fares, and a through booking system, a passenger and goods traffic which awaits the completion of this most desirable object.—*Cork Reporter.*

Fashionable Intelligence.

WINDSOR CASTLE, OCT. 21.

The Duke of Somerset and Viscount Palmerston arrived at the Castle yesterday afternoon on a visit.

The Royal dinner party in the evening included her Royal Highness the Princess Alice, the Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer, Lady Caroline Barrington, Major-General the Hon. C. and Mrs. Grey, and the visiters staying in the Castle.

The Queen, accompanied by the Princess Alice, drove out in a carriage and four this morning, attended by the Countess of Desart and Colonel the Hon. A. N. Hood.

Princess Helena rode out on horseback.

Prince Leopold and the Princess Louisa took a carriage drive.

His Royal Highness the Prince Consort went out shooting, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. D. de Ros. His Royal Highness was accompanied by the Duke of Somerset.

Mr. James Edward Fitzgerald had an interview with the Duke of Newcastle at the Colonial Office yesterday. Mr. Childers had an interview with his grace on Thursday.

The Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson left town yesterday for his seat in Suffolk.

Despatches from the Governors of the North American Provinces were sent yesterday from the Colonial Office.

His Excellency the Prussian Minister and the Countess de Bernstorff are expected in London early this week, from Tunbridge Wells.

On Tuesday rejoicings of the old English character took place at Costessey Park, near Norwich, the seat of Lord Stafford, to commemorate his lordship's return to the estate of his ancestors with his young bride. The proceedings followed the course usually adopted on such occasions.

The Marchioness of Downshire, accompanied by Lady Alice Hill, the Earl of Hillsborough and Lord Arthur Hill, with Mr. Williams, and suite, have arrived at the Marine Villa, Dundrum.

Viscount and Viscountess Monck, family and suite, have arrived at Rue Belzac, Champs Elysees, Paris, from their residence in the county Wicklow.

The Right Rev. Lord Plunket has left Buxton, for Carlton on Trent, and will arrive at 4, Fitzwilliam-place, at the close of the present month.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Courtown has left Courtown for London.

Dr. J. F. Duncan has returned to his residence, Gardiner's-place, from North Wales.

Mr. Singleton, R.M., and Mrs. Singleton have arrived in town, from Castlebellaney.

The Rev. Mr. O'Neill and Mrs. O'Neill have returned to Shane's Castle, and with their usual liberality handed over to the Rev. Dr. Hogg, the sum of 30*l.*, to be deposited as follows:—To assist in clothing the poor who attend the Parish Sunday school 20*l.*, and to the Hodson Testimonial 5*l.*; as their contribution to the collection made in Randalstown, on Friday last, on behalf of the Bible Society, 5*l.* From this meeting Mr. and Mrs. O'Neill were unavoidably absent, otherwise Mr O'Neill would, as heretofore, have presided.

The Gresham Hotel---Departures---Mrs. Young and the Misses Young, for the Queen's County; Dr. Gorman, Commissary General Power, for Holyhead; Mr. and Mrs. Dixon, for England; Mr. and Mrs. Holmes, for England; Mr. and Mrs. Evans, for ditto; A. Cammeroux, Esq., for London; Mr. and Mrs. Coteswoth, for England; Mr, and Mrs. Turner, for England; Mr. and Mrs. Getting, for ditto.

Elvidge's Royal Hotel---Arrivals---The Hon. Archdeacon Stopford, the Hon. T. King, Major Richardson Brady, Mrs. Richard on Brady, Miss Richardson Brady, and suite; Mrs. J. D. Mahon, the Misses Hope, Mrs. John French and Miss French.

The Army.

The 2nd battalion 10th Regiment at the Curragh have received orders to be held in readiness to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope as soon as tonnage can be provided.

On Friday afternoon the first portion of the troops at Chatham garrison who are to be instructed in embarking and disembarking from the ships of war at Chatham received their preliminary instruction, under the personal superintendence of Major-Gen. Eyr, commandant of the garrison, and most of the principal officers belonging to the various branches of the service. The troops selected for the practice were about 250 men of the battalion of Royal Marine Light Infantry, the whole of whom were fully equipped and in heavy marching order. In order to facilitate the instruction of the men, two of the large launches from the dockyard, each capable of holding about 60 men, were used for conveying the men from the shore to the ship. Contrary to the usual custom, each man wore his knapsack, and carried his musket into the boat, the latter being slung on the arm. The embarkation of the troops was effected in a very expeditious manner, the time occupied in filling each boat being four minutes, six minutes being required for the pull over to her Majesty's ship Tyne, and eight minutes spent in removing the troops from the boats to the ship. After the whole had embarked, the Marines were then disembarked in an equally expeditious and orderly manner. The remainder of the troops in garrison will be practised at frequent intervals.

The 18th Royal Irish (2nd battalion) disembarked from the Adelaide screw steamer on Friday at Portsmouth, and left by special train from Farnborough station for Aldershott Camp at 10 a.m. The Adelaide sailed from the Thames about noon.

The Navy.

Friday being the anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar, the royal mastheads, jack, and flagstaffs of the time honoured victory in Portsmouth harbour were decked as usual with their wreaths of laurel.

The Ringdove, 6 screw, Commander Craigie, berthed alongside the south jetty of the dockyard at Portsmouth on Friday, to ship her screw, which has had its leading corners removed.

The following vessels now comprise the classes of steam reserve at Portsmouth :—

1st Division—The Duke of Wellington, 131, screw; the Colossus, 80, screw; the Shannon, 51, screw; the Volcano, 6, paddle, steam factory; and six gunboats. The whole of this division are ready for immediate commission.

2nd Division—The Royal Sovereign, 131, screw; the Bacchante, 51, screw; the Harrier, 17, screw; the Hornet, 17, screw; the Ariel, 9, screw; the Medea, 6, paddle; the bulldog, 6, paddle; the Stromboli, 6, paddle; the Megæra screw troopship; and six gunboats. Of this division the Royal Sovereign alone is available for immediate commission. The Bacchante is only just off the stocks and is in the hands of the contractors for her machinery. The bulldog and Stromboli are receiving very extensive repairs in dock, but will soon be complete. The Medea is all to pieces in dock, and will require heavy repairs. The Harrier, the Hornet, and the Ariel all require overhaul and repair before they can be commissioned. The Magæra screw troopship is in the steam basin, and requires heavy repairs, which she will receive as soon as she can be attended to.

3d Division—The Rosamond, 6, paddle, requires overhaul and repairs, and six gunboats; the Penelope, 22, paddle; the Fox, screw troop-frigate; the Erebus, the Meteor, and the Glatton, floating batteries; and nine gunboats. The Penelope requires overhaul and repairs. The Fox screw troop-frigate could at a very short notice be made ready for immediate service, and it is a wonder often expressed by officers of the navy that she is not. The floating batteries do not count for much after the late experiments, and all the gunboats of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th divisions would require overhaul and a certain amount of repair before being commissioned. In addition to the above are 47 gunboats hauled up at Haslar. As a summary of the whole of the Portsmouth steam reserve (exclusive of gunboats) we find only the following vessels at that port ready for immediate commission, should their services be suddenly required :—Duke of Wellington, 131; Royal Sovereign, 131; Colossus, 80; Shannon, 51; Volcano (floating factory), 6; and Fox, screw troop-frigate.

The screw steam-frigate Diadem, 32, and the screw steam corvette Clio, 21, at Plymouth, received orders on Thursday to prepare for sea immediately.

The naval transport Diligence, J. Head, master, laden with stores, was towed on Thursday from Hamoaze into Plymouth Sound, preparatory to sailing for Pembroke.

The following appointments were made yesterday at the Admiralty :—Lieut. W. F. Legh and Lieut. G. B. B. Callaghan, to the Ardent; Lieut. R. A. Browne, to the Sphynx; Lieut. Edward St. J. Daniel, to the Mars; Thomas Hart, master, to the Prometheus; Thomas Oyler, master, to the Ardent; William Barund, master additional to the Cumberland; David A. Moxey, acting assistant-surgeon, to the Asia; Edward J. Butler and James Clarkson, acting assistant-surgeon additional to the Victory; John M. Bateson and Matthew Coates, acting assistant-surgeons additional, to the Impregnable; John A. Yule, acting assistant-surgeon additional to the Arrogant; Thomas Robertson, master's assistant, to the Cumberland; F. W. Sutton; (b) second class assistant-engineer supernumerary of the Wellington, and lent to the Cambridge for service in the Redwing; George Patterson and John King, third class assistant-engineers, to the Simoom, as supernumerary.

Militia.

The 2nd Royal Lanark Regiment, at Ship-street Barracks, are held in readiness to proceed to England, and will be replaced by the 2nd Staffordshire Regiment, from the Curragh.

The Elthorn Regiment, stationed at Richmond Barracks, are under orders for England, and are to be replaced by the Lincolnshire Militia, from the Curragh.

A detachment of the City of Dublin Militia Artillery left for duty at Tilbury Fort on the arrival of the regiment in this country yesterday marched into Colchester Camp and joined head-quarters. The entire regiment, about 400 strong, under the command of Colonel the Hon. Robert F. Handcock, will now for a short time be stationed at Colchester; but it is highly probable that they may ultimately be sent to Great Yarmouth, where formidable batteries have recently been erected.

CHANGE OF TEMPERATURE.---The fish caught in the Bay on Wednesday, and brought into market on Thursday morning, were all but unsaleable, owing to the excessive warmth of the temperature. Soles which readily brought 3s. 9d. per pair on the previous day were disposed of with difficulty at one third of the price.

THE REPRESENTATION OF LABOUR.---It has been suggested that the bad political economy evinced in the Builders' Strike may not exactly tend to promote the political enfranchisement of the working man. But surely the men who have struck work are not to be called working men.—*Punch.*

LATEST NEWS.

IRISH TIMES OFFICE.

Monday, One o'Clock, a.m.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

MADRID, OCT. 21ST.—A general order announced at the sitting of the Cortes to-day, that the Spanish Government had ordered its representative at Tangiers to take his departure. It is expected that Government will communicate to-morrow to the Cortes, that war has been declared with Morocco.

DECLARATION OF WAR BETWEEN SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

MADRID, OCT. 22.—Government has declared to the Cortes, in the sitting of to-day, that it was going to begin war with Morocco. This declaration was received with great enthusiasm. All political parties in the Senate and the Congress have offered their support to the Ministry. The articles of the newspapers express the same patriotic feelings.—(*Reuter's telegram.*)

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, SATURDAY.—The Austrian tte says Baron von Hubner, Minister of Police, has tendered his resignation, and the same has been accepted. Baron Thierag, Minister of the Department of Foreign Affairs, has been appointed Minister of Police in his place. The new Minister has summoned the Ministers of the different departments to his office, and has notified to them, in a friendly manner, that the Ministerial programme of August last has been modified. The retirement of General and Aide de Camp Count Grunne is also announced.

FRANCE.

PARIS, OCT. 22.—The Emperor will receive to-morrow M. D. Lesseps and the Board of Management of the Suez Canal.

COUNT COLLOREDO.

ZURICH, OCT. 21ST.—Count Colloredo has not been restored to consciousness. His physicians have lost all hopes of his recovery.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

News from Alexandria to the 19th inst. has been received. After the Viceroy had communicated to the Consuls the resolution respecting the Suez Canal, they resolved upon notifying to their countrymen who are employed on the works at Suez to leave that place before 1st November, the Porte henceforth assuming the responsibility of the undertaking towards Europe.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

BRESLAU, OCT. 22.---It is asserted that the Emperor of Russia will not proceed to the Austrian frontier, and likewise that his Majesty will not have an interview with the Emperor of Austria.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Prussia and the other Royal princes proceed to-morrow to Ohlau to meet the Emperor Alexander.

ST. PETERSBURG, OCT. 20TH.—The news of an interesting interview between the Czar and the Emperor of Austria is without foundation.

THE POPE.

MARSEILLES, OCT. 22.—Advices have been received from Rome to the 18th inst. His Holiness the Pope had left Castle Sondolfo for Porto Anvia, and will return to Rome, Thursday, 20th inst.

ROME, OCT. 20.—His Holiness the Pope returned to Rome this morning; a great crowd was assembled.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE CAPE.

A military journal states that the 1st battalion of the Military Train is under orders for China, Overland. The 2nd Queen's Royals, now at the Cape, is also to proceed there. The 2nd battalion 10th Foot is to proceed to the Cape to relieve the 2nd Foot.

AMERICA.

LIVERPOOL, SUNDAY.—The (s.s) Asia, Capt. Lott which sailed from New York on the 12th instant, passed Holyhead at 1 p.m., and will be due here abont 7 o'clock this evening.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, OCT. 22.—(Beadle, Sykes, and Co.'s Report.)—Good show of farmers' wheat, and business slow at a decline of 1s. per qr. from prices of this day week; South country and foreign neglected, but held at full rates. Flour not in demand; prices unaltered; malting in fair demand at last week's currency. Grinding sorts unchanged. Oats rather easier to buy, large arrivals from Scotland coming to hand. Beans and peas not much doing; prices unchanged. Weather fine; sharp frost.

NORTHALLERTON RACES—SATURDAY.

Two Year Old Selling Stakes--Annie, 1st; Sims Reeves, 2nd. Ainterby Plate—Tousie, 1st; Brown Bonnet, 2nd. 13 ran. Grand Stand Stakes—Even, 1st; Shafto, 2nd; Belladonna, 3rd. 7 ran.

TATTERSALLS.

CAMBRIDGSHIRE—7 to 1 against Honey (taken); 8 to 1 against Artless (taken); 11 to 1 against North Lincoln (taken); 11 to 1 against Mazzini (taken); 13 to 1 against Petra (taken); 15 to 1 against Mutineer; 15 to 1 against Ariadne (taken); 20 to 1 against Sam Spode; 20 to 1 against Lady Alice (taken); 25 to 1 against Broadlands; 30 to 1 against Geology (taken); 66 to 1 against Phillipe; 66 to 1 against Lifeboat.

MANCHESTER BETTING.

CAMBRIDGSHIRE—8 to 1 against Honey; 9 to 1 against Artless (taken freely); 10 to 1 against North Lincoln (taken); 10 to 1 against Mazzine (offered); 12 to 1 against Lady Alice; 100 to 6 against Ariadne; 20 to 1 against Ambush (taken); 25 to 1 against Broadlands (taken freely); 25 to 1 against Orcus (offered); 33 to 1 against Australian Maid; 40 to 1 against Geology (taken); offered to take 4 to 1 against Honey and Artless coupled.

The following appeared in our Second Edition of Saturday:—

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

The *Post* regards the Italian complications as very serious, and the position of the Emperor Napoleon as extremely embarrassing; he has undertaken the special protection of the Papal Government, and also of Italian liberty. The Papal power and Italian liberty are in open warfare. It is almost certain that the Romagna will be attacked by the Papal troops. It is also certain that the first menace of armed intervention in the Duchies the troops of Garibaldi will sweep before them every vestige of the Papal rule; under these circumstances the intervention of Austria will be anticipated. What part will France then play? What extension would this Roman question then assume?

The *Post* warns English statesmen, and says that they will make efforts to avert the danger which threatens Europe.

THE PIEDMONTESE LOAN.

TURIN, OCT. 21.---The official Piedmontese *Gazette* publishes a decree, authorising the Minister of France to contract a loan of 1,000,000 francs, by means of alienation of rentes on the public debt to that amount.

LIBERAL BEQUESTS OF THE LATE MR. STEPHENSON.

The late Mr. R. Stephenson has bequeathed the princely sum of £25,000 to public institutions, including £10,000 to the Infirmary of Newcastle. Her Majesty, in acceding to the request for the funeral to pass through Hyde Park, desired it to be known that she shared fully with the public in lamenting the loss the country has sustained.

The *Daily News* has a leader eulogising the great engineer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Rogier, Minister of Belgium has arrived at Turin.

While the steamer Milford Haven, the pioneer of the new Brazilian line, was at Lisbon, the King of Portugal and the Duke of Oporto honoured the company with their presence at a *déjeuner* given on board by the directors.

Advices from Vigo report that the British ship Golden Eagle, from Old Calabar, with a cargo of palm oil, has put in there with ten feet water in her hold.

COMMERCIAL.

The quarterly indigo sales proceed with less spirit, but partly in consequence of the diminished attendance of Continental buyers. The termination of these sales is expected about Tuesday. Since the recent news from China the tea market has continued quiet, with no limited assortment of first kinds offering.

The *Times* speaking of the produce market during the week says, they may be described as having been inactive, the only movement of importance being a recovery of 6d. to 1s. per cent. in sugar, from the lowest point lately reported, the large supplies brought forward proving not more than adequate to meet the demand for consumption.

The *Times* announces another large Russian failure of M. Gutschkoff, an extensive manufacturer at Moscow, and formerly Mayor of that city, liabilities amount to £240,000, and he is said to have committed suicide.

The mail from Australia was due at Eden last Tuesday. News will reach London by telegraph about end of next week.

FROM THE *GAZETTE* OF LAST NIGHT.

FOREIGN OFFICE, OCT. 18.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. James King as Consul at Cape Town for his Majesty the King of Prussia.

WAR OFFICE, OCT. 21.

Royal Artillery—Lieutenant-General Sir William Macbean George Colebrook, C.B., to be Colonel Commandant of a Brigade, vice General H. Eveleigh, deceased; Sept. 25.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, OCT. 21.

1st Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Brevet Colonel Thomas Tulloch, from half pay Unattached, to be Lieutenant Colonel, paying the difference between Infantry and Cavalry, vice Brevet Colonel Spottiswoode, who exchanges, receiving the same; Major James Robert Steadman Sayer, to be Lieutenant Colonel, by purchase, vice Brevet Colonel Tulloch, who retires; Captain Herbert Dawson Slade, to be Major, by purchase, vice Sayer; Lieutenant James Gunter, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Slade; Oct. 21.

15th Light Dragoons—Cornet John Robert Heron Maxwell, from the Royal Horse Guards, to be Cornet, vice Churcher, who has retired; Assistant-Surgeon Charles Henry Browne, from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Griffith, who has resigned; Oct. 21.

Royal Artillery—Paymaster Fitz-Thomas Landers has been permitted to resign his Commission.

Coldstream Guards—Ensign Reginald Archibald Edward Cathcart, from the 68th Foot, to be Ensign and Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Cameron, deceased; Oct. 21.

6th Regiment of Foot—Lieutenant LewisBlyth Hole, to be Captain, without purchase, vice John Augustus Fuller, deceased; Ensign William Seymour Selby Lowndes to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Hole; Sept. 29. Henry Marvin, gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Lowndes; Oct. 22.

8th—John Randall Minchull Ford, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Bradford, promoted; Oct. 21. Charles Louis Constantine de Robeck, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice C. D. R. Madden, promoted; Oct. 21.

15th—Wm. Henry Dudson, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Mostyn, promoted; Oct. 21.

21st—Lieutenant Colonel Edward W. D. Lowe, C.B., from 32d Foot, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel Last, who retires upon full pay, under the 37th clause of the Royal Warrant of Oct. 14th, 1858; Oct. 21.

24th—Lieutenant Henry J. Hitchcock to be Captain, by purchase, vice Disney, who retires; Ensign Wm. Richardson Bigsby Chamberlin to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hitchcock; Oct. 21.

27th—Ensign Francis Coffey to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Gresson, promoted; Oct. 21.

45th—Lieutenant Wm. Pearson, from the 95th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Stubbs, who exchanges; Oct. 21.

48th—Ensign Thomas Hall to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Pigott, who retires; Oct. 21.

68th—Alfred Gordon Howard, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Cavendish, promoted; Oct. 21.

71st—Frank Brodie, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Musgrave, who retires; Oct. 21.

84th—Lieutenant William Charles Driberg to be Instructor of Musketry; Oct. 21.

98th—Lieutenant James Alexander Stubbs, from the 45th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Pearson, who exchanges; Oct. 21.

3d West India Regiment—Ensign Arther Bambrick Mitchell, from the Royal Newfoundland Companies, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Eckford, promoted; Oct. 21.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

Assistant Surgeon Alexander Watt Beveridge, M.D., from the 78th Foot, to be Assistant Surgeon to the Forces, vice Browne, appointed to the 15th Light Dragoons; Oct. 21.

Acting Astistant Surgeon Francis Leveson Gower Gunn, to be Assistant Surgeon to the Forces, vice Greatorex, who has resigued; April 23, 1858.

FIRE IN BEGGAR'S BUSH BARRACKS.---At a few minutes after twelve o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the gas metre house of the Beggar's Bush Barracks. The barrack engine was soon brought into play on the fire, and was worked by the soldiers of the 22nd Regiment. Although the supply of water from the tanks was abundant, and the soldiers worked like Trojans, the fire could not be got under until the metre house was destroyed. The fire is supposed to have originated in the leakage of gas from the metres. A detachment of the police of the E division, under the command of Mr. Inspector Forde, were present to render assistance and to keep order. The damage done is said to amount to about £100.

FIRE.---Yesterday (Friday) morning, between twelve and one o'clock, a fire was found to have broken out in a stable belonging to a man named Hatton, in Rath-row, rere of Townsend-street. The Police, Corporation, and other engines were speedily in attendance, and, through the active exertions of the men in charge of them, the flames were prevented extending beyond the building in which they originated. The roof of the stable, and a quantity of hay, valued at £30, were destroyed. The property was not insured.

EARLY WINTER.—Thursday night and Friday we have had unmistakable signs of an early winter in a heavy fall of snow.---*Armagh Guardian.*

Yesterday (Friday) the Rev. John S. Gilmore was installed into the prebend of Tipper, in St. Patrick's Cathedral, by the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of St. Patrick's. The Archdeacon of Dublin, and the Rev. Ralph Sadlier, sub-dean, were amongst the clergy present.

The following appeared in our Third Edition of Saturday:—

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the *Herald* says it was rumoured yesterday that a reinforcement of 51,000 men was about to be sent to Italy, also that the French Government countermanded all preparations for China, on account, it is alleged, of England not adopting the policy of France on the Italian question.

THE GERMAN CONFEDERATION.

The representatives of Saxony, Hanover, Bavaria, and the Duchies Hesse, Mecklinhurg, and Nassau, at the sitting of the Diet on Wednesday, formally proposed the revision of the Military Constitution of the German Confederation.

AUSTRIA.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says, that in ecclesiastical circles in that capital, it is stated the Emperor Francis Joseph has addressed to the Papal Nuncio, his resolution to interfere in favour of his Holiness. The writer adds, that Austria for the moment is almost, if not quite powerless. Her long cherished political system appears to be in its last agonies; her army extremely discontented, and her exchequer completely empty.

INDIA.

The advices by the Bombay mail are to 27th Sept. The discharged men of the Artillery and other European corps were on their way to their different residences. The captains of some of the ships engaged to take them to England demanded a quota of the Royal Regiment of soldiers to proceed along with them to preserve discipline, if necessary.

An order has been published for the general disbanding or rearming of the Bengal army. All corps of native artillery are disbanded at Bombay.

No notable alteration in cotton. Piece goods—Yarns lower; metals steady; cotton rather lower; oil seeds advance; freights unchanged; money market easy; exchange about one-eighth lower.

STATE OF PARMA.

The *Times*' Correspondent at Parma says, the disarmament of the population of that city is a complete failure, and that 5,000 muskets are in the hands of the lower classes, and that the place is in a state of demoralisation. The writer is of opinion that the Emperor Napoleon so far from withdrawing his troops from Rome is only planning how he can garrison Ancona, and perhaps Bologna itself, without raising too great an outcry in diplomatic Europe.

CORK CORN MARKET, OCT. 22.—White wheat, 23s. to 27s. 0d. red do. 21s. to 24s. 0d.; barley, 13s. to 14s.; oats 11s. to 12s. 0d.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, OCT. 22.—Firsts, 114s.; seconds, 113s.; thirds, 100s.; fourths, 90s.; fifths, 71s.; sixths, 52s. 2,400 in market.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, OCT. 22.—Sugar firm, the quality advertised for Tuesday is large. Coffee quiet, Tea dull pending the large sales for Thursday next. Rice firm. Saltpetre flat.

LONDON TALLOW MARKET, OCT. 22.—Inactive; 59s. 6d. in all positions.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, OCT. 22.—Sales 8,000 bales inclining on 1,500 on speculation and for export. Market steady.

GLASGOW IRON MARKET, OCT. 22. — No. 51s. 6d. to 51s. 9d.; mixed Nos. warrants 51s. 8d. to 51s. 9d.; mixed Nos. makers, Iron and No, 3, 51s. 6d. to 51s. 9d. Markets active.

SHIPPING.

QUEENSTOWN.—Arrived—Trafit, Taganrog and Scelly, Waterford; Newry Ismay, Nuova, Dublin, windbound and loss of mainmast; Immaccolate Catania, Liverpool, windbound; Ellen, Ibraila; Hova, from Labrador, and proceeded to Greenock; Saltana, Callao; Paolo, Odessa; Mary and Kate, Ibralia; Govotea Gagliari, for Cork; Des Adelphi, Orleans; Canopus Labrador. Off—Mary Hamilton, Calabar. Sailed—Anne Dorothea, London; Nameless Dungarvan; Bianca Fiume, Londonderry; Vide, Bristol; Magnitha Galatz; Falcon, Hamburg.

WATERFORD, OCT. 22.—Arrived—Helena. St. John's, Newfoundland; sailed, Jemora, (s.) London.

QUEENSTOWN, SATURDAY.---The Channel Fleet under the command of Admiral Elliott, sailed at 11.30 a.m.

WIND AND WEATHER.

IRISH.—Cork N W, fine; Queenstown N W, fine; Limerick N, frosty; Waterford N E, fine; Kingstown N W, fine; Belfast N, snow; Derry W W, snow, Dundalk W, frosty; Newry S W, frosty.

ENGLISH—Birmingham S W, fine; Manchester W; Dover N E, fine; Chatham N W, fine; Deal N W, moderate; Gravesend W, fresh, fine; Goole E, fine; Leeds S W, frosty; Hull N, frosty; Sunderland W, frosty; Newcastle S W, frosty.

SCOTCH.--Ardrossan N W, fine; Ayr S W, frosty; Glasgow N, snow; Greenock S, frosty; Paisley S, fine; Pork Galway N W, snow and frost; Troon N; Wigton N, snow.

CALIN FAIR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALIN, FRIDAY EVENING.---The show of stock of all descriptions was moderate in quantity, and the quality was of a fair description. Fat stock, of which there was a small supply, fetched from £10 to £14; a lot of three fetched £15 each. Milch cows scarce, from £8 to £12. In calf heifers brisk demand, from £5 to £8. Two year old heifers scarce, from £5 to £7; yearlings, large supply, from £2 10s. to £3 10s; weanlings, from £2 to £3. The show of sheep was rather abundant; fat sheep fetched from 30s. to 47s.; stores, 20s. to 30s. and 32s. Lambs, 15s. to 25s.; one lot of ten was bought up by Mr. Ward at 27s. 6d. each. Pigs—stores 30s. to 45s.; and sucklings averaged from 25s. to 32s. per couple. The horse fair was abundantly supplied, chiefly with cart horses, which fetched from £12 to £15 each; one or two hunters were exhibited, but did not change hands. There was a brisk demand for good strong farm horses. About five o'clock the fair was cleared.

FRANCE.

(From the Correspondent of the Globe.)

The *Moniteur* this morning has nothing official; but as everything inserted has a meaning the literary department consists of an article headed *la conciergerie*, which is the famous prison for all political offences from time immemorial. The *Moniteur*, with significant purpose, "takes a single captive," and the hero is Ravaillac, the murderer of Henri Quatre, and the predecessor of Orsini in the very identical dungeon. With marked design the official writer copies the exact words of the wretched fanatic's deposition; and the are noteworthy as a bitter commentary on the late "pastorals," which are a mere echo of the clerical writings, preachings, and manifestos in the days of the league which produced the massacre of St. Bartholomew:—

"They made me believe that the King was going to war with the Pope; and that to war against the Pope was to wage war against God."

Spain in those days was making Rome its tool against France and all Europe, England included. From the Belgian papers I see that Prescott's "History of Philip, II." is issued in a new and popular translation.

Among the diplomatic rumours is the demand on the part of Austria that Holland shall have a distinct place in the Congress, which it finds at last cannot be avoided. One would fancy that Spain would be a more desirable makeright as against the Reformed Powers of Europe; but the reason given is most comical. So many Dutch capitalists have got deep in the mud of metalliques, that it is hoped the whole Protestant interest of Holland will be flung into the scale to assist the bankrupt state of Hapsburg, the interests of general humanity and conscience being disregarded by the Hollanders. This would be indeed reviving the calnmnies about the Dutch trampling on the cross for trade with Japan.

SIX O'CLOCK.---The news of a horrible assassination in the public streets of Velletri (15th October,) within five miles of the Papal villa of Castel Gondolfo, has reached Paris. Signor Spontoni, a young man of respectable family, was met by a man in a mask who embraced him, while another stabbed him in the back. He had been a political prisonor in the papal dungeon of Pagliano in 1853. He had only time before he expired to make his will, leaving 3,000 dollars a year to a young lady he was about to marry.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, OCT. 21.—Sales probably about 8,000 bales. Market without change. Imports 8,193 bales.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

HOLLYHEAD, OCT. 21.—According to the latest report the Great Eastern is to remain ten days longer on show at this place and then is to go round to Southampton to give the South Western Railway another turn. Had the directors decided on sending her across the Atlantic to Portland they would have practically tested her qualities, and realised a million of dollars—by keeping her back till spring the novelty and excitement will be over, and she will by that time probably be designated by a fickle public as "The Great Folly." That she is the finest specimen of naval construction afloat is universally admitted; everything on deck and aloft is all that could be desired; her engines and speed have yet to be tested across the Atlantic, until that is done all is conjecture; but there is no mistake as to her accommodations being execrable for such a ship—the gilded saloon is perfectly disgusting, only suited to the taste of Argyle-rooms, cyprians, and for this all comfort has been neglected in the sleeping cabins, which for ventilation, light, and accommodation are not to be compared with Cunard's or the Canadian mail steamers. The first essential afloat is the same as on shore. A traveller on arriving at an hotel requires a bed-room, and, be it large or small, it must be a single room; no double-bedded room with a stranger will be accepted. Now, this, which should have been the first consideration to attract first-class passengers, has been entirely overlooked, and instead of single cabins nine feet square, there are double cribs in all the dark cabins, and four and six in others. The kitchen and scullery alone appear to have been, properly designed on a sufficient scale, but beyond this the accommodations are only suited for second and third class passengers. For sanitary requirements, at least fifty of the very best patent water-closets should be fitted on each side of the main deck before a Board of Trade certificate is granted. In short, unless the accommodations are altered, the Great Eastern will only be a floating second and third class train and a failure as a passenger ship.---*Correspondent of the Globe.*

CORK AS A PORT CALL.—The Right Worshipful the Mayor has received the following most important letter from Mr. Vincent Scully, M.P. :—

"52 Old Broad-street, London, Oct. 1859.

"MY DEAR MR. MAYOR---I write this in haste, from the office of Sir Samuel Cunard, who has just read for me his recent correspondence with the Postmaster-General and the Commissioners of the Treasury, from which it appears that he has generously volunteered to permit his contract steamers to call every fortnight at Queenstown, on their way to and from Boston. Should this experiment succeed, he will then, probably, allow his alternate steamers, to and from Newport, also to touch at Queenstown; thereby completing a weekly packet service between Queenstown and North America. The first of these splendid steamers, the Canada, will leave Queenstown with the mails at six o'clock, p.m. on Sunday, the 6th November. I have taken it on myself to assure Sir S. Cunard that his friendly feelings towards the harbour of Cork will safely calculate upon receiving every legitimate support by the remission of port dues, and also by the reduction of railway fares and rates between Cork and Dublin. He regrets greatly that he cannot himself proceed to Cork to complete arrangements, but his partner, Mr. M'Iver, of Liverpool, will soon be there, and will, I am sure, receive every information and facility from yourself and other active members of the committee lately organised for promoting oceanic communication from the harbour of Cork, which will necessarily derive incalcuable benefits from the proposed experiments, and I am fully convinced it now rests only with yourselves to extend its advantages, and render them permanent. Believe me, my dear Mr. Mayor, most truly yours,

"VINCENT SCULLY.

"John Armott, Esq., M.P., Mayor of Cork."

Correspondence.

ADDITIONAL CURATES' FUND SOCIETY.

The following letter has been addressed by the Lord Bishop ot Kilmore to the clergymen of his diocese on the subject of this highly important and useful society :---

"Kilmore House, Cavan, Oct. 20th, 1859.

"REV. SIR---The Committee of the Additional Curates' Fund Society having brought under my consideration a plan for keeping up that highly important institution by the preaching of a sermon in its behalf in each church in Ireland on every year, I have approved of its adoption; and in furtherance of this combined effort to assist the funds of the society, it is my wish that the sermons for the present year should be preached in the various churches of the united diocese, on the second Sunday in November, or the earliest Sunday after that may be convenient.

"As you have received through the *Ecclesiastical Gazette* the latest published report of the society, you will have no difficulty in putting its claims before your congregation, and I hope that you will use your best exertions to promote the interests of so valuable an institution. If you should consider it inexpedient or hopeless to attempt making a collection, it is still very desirable that you should take an opportunity of laying before your parishioners an account of the society, and its operations, which cannot fail to be interesting even to the poorest members of the Church, and to draw forth their sympathy and prayers in behalf of the important work in which it is engaged.—I remain, rev. sir, yours, faithfully,

"M. G. KILMORE.

"P.S.—The collection made may be remitted, by Post-office order or otherwise, to the Rev. B. V. White, secretary, 37, Dawson-street, Dublin, from whom every information may be obtained."

We are informed that forty medical officers from the staff are under orders to proceed to China. This promptitude is only what we expected from the Director-general and seems to indicate that rather warm work is expected in the flowery land.---*United Service Gazette.*

THE BURIAL OF MR. ROBERT STEPHENSON.

On Friday the mortal remains of this eminent engineer, distinguished not more for his professional skill than for his unassuming disposition and benevolence as a man, and for the part he played for upwards of a quarter of a century in connexion with gigantic public works, were interred in Westminster Abbey, in the presence of some thousands of people. The ceremony, indeed, partook more of the character of a public than a private funeral. The honour of sepulture in one of our great national edifices, reserved chiefly for distinguished warriors and statesmen, was gracefully conceded in this instance by the Dean and Chapter, on application being made to them, to the body of one who was neither warrior nor statesman, but who was not the less, if indeed, not the more, a public benefactor in his generation. After all, however, the Abbey may be said to have been, as it were, his parish church, for during that part of his career which was more immediately identified with the public weal he actually lived and laboured under its very shadow. It would be almost impossible to overrate the extent of the homage paid yesterday to the funeral obsequies of Mr. Stephenson. The feeling was not confined to the profession of which he was so great an ornament, but gathered around his tomb men holding high office in the public service, and members of the Senate and the bar. An application was made to the Duke of Cambridge, in his capacity of Ranger of Hyde Park, to permit the funeral procession to pass through the park on its way to Westminster Abbey. Before acceding to the request, his Royal Highness deemed it expedient to ascertain her Majesty's pleasure on an application for which no precedent existed. The answer of the Queen was to the effect that, considering Mr. Stephenson was to be buried in Westminster Abbey, in acknowledgment of the high position he occupied and the world-wide reputation he had won for himself as an engineer, his funeral, though strictly speaking private, as being conducted by his friends, partook of the character of a public ceremony; and being anxious, moreover, to show that she fully shared with the public in lamenting the loss which the country had sustained by his death, she could not hesitate for a moment in giving her sanction to the course which his Royal Highness the Ranger had recommended. Side by side with this graceful expression of feeling on the part of the highest personage in the realm, and as exemplifying the regret which the demise of this eminent man has occasioned amoug all classes of the community, may be cited the application made yesterday to the authorities by a working man on the South-Eastern Railway, for permission to attend the funeral, who based his request on the fact that many years ago he drove the first locomotive engine, called "the Harvey Coombe," that ran from London to Birmingham, Robert Stephenson standing at his elbow all the way.

The funeral *cortége* took its departure from the residence of the deceased in Gloucester-square about half-past 10 o'clock. It consisted of a hearse, containing the body, drawn by six horses, and fourteen mourning coaches, each drawn by four horses, occupied for the most part by the immediate relatives and friends of the deceased gentleman. The first of the carriages which immediately preceded the hearse, was occupied by the Mayor of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the Sheriff, Town-clerk, and Mr. Alderman Dodds. The Mayor wore his crimson robe and gold badge of office, and was accompanied, moreover, with the municipal insignia. In the second carriage preceding the hearse were the Mayor of Sunderland and Mr. J. Ellis, Mr. John Dixon, and Mr. J. Pease. Mr. George Robert Stephenson, Mr. C. Parker, Mr. G. P. Bidder, and Mr. Robert Stephenson, as cheif mourners, occupied the first carriage immediately following the hearse. In the two next were the Marquis of Chandos, Mr. G. C. Glyn, M.P.; Sir Roderick Murchison, Mr. Joseph Locke, M.P.; Mr. S. Beall, and Mr. J. Chapman. Following in others were Mr. Nicholas Wood, Mr. P. H. Stanton, Mr. William Kell, Mr. T. E. Harrison, Sir Joshua Walmsley, Dr. Bird, Mr. John Perry, Alderman Alison, of Sunderland, Mr. Joseph Sanders, Mr. George Vaughan, Mr. William Weallens, Mr. W. H. Budden, Mr. G. Berkley, Mr. J. Beerkley, Mr. T. L. Gooch, Mr. W. H. Phipps, Mr. E. Clark, Rev. A. S. Gordon, Mr. R. S. Illingworth, Mr. R. Hayes, Mr. B. P. Stockman, Mr. J. Green, Mr. G. W. Schmidt, Mr. T. Curton, and Mr. Spiers.

Leaving Gloucester-square the procession entered Hyde Park by the Victoria-gate in the Boyswater-road, passed along by the side of the Serpentine, into Piccadilly by the Apsley-house gate, and proceeded thence by Grosvenor-place and Victoria-street to the Abbey, the whole route being lined by spectators, a large concourse of whom were collected in the open space fronting the west door of the Abbey and the entrance to Dean's-yard. Meanwhile, some 3,000 or 4,000 persons had assembled within the precincts of the Abbey, all of whom were admitted by ticket. On arriving at Dean's-yard the *cortege* was joined by the Council and principal officers of the Institution of Civil Engineers, of which the deceased had been President---including, among the past presidents, Mr. James Walker, Mr. Joshua Field, Sir John Rennie, and Mr. James Simpson; among the vice-presidents, Mr. John Hawkshaw and Mr. John R. M'Clean; among the members, Sir William G. Armstrong, Mr. John E. Errington, Mr. John Fowler, Mr. Charles H. Gregory, Mr. Thomas Hawksley, and Mr. J. Scott Russell; Mr. J. Allen Ransome, an associate; Mr. W. Pole and Mr. Henry Maudsley, auditors; Mr. Charles Manby, secretary; and Mr. James Forrest, assistant-secretary. The coffin was taken from the hearse, and the procession reformed on reaching the Cloisters. There the Very Rev. the Dean, Dr. Trench, the Rev. John Jennings, the Rev. Edward Repton, and the Rev. Dr. Cureton, three of the Canons of Westminster; the Rev. J. C. Haden, Precentor, the Rev. C. M. Arnold, and the Rev. Mr. Jones, two of the minor canons, attended by the choir, met the body. Entering the Abbey by a side door from the cloisters the procession turned to the left along the aisle, and then traversed the whole length of the nave. The beadsmen and vergers headed the pageant, then came the choir; after them the dignitaries of the cathedral followed; then the coffin, borne by eight men, and then the great mass of the mourners and followers. The pall was borne by the Marquis of Chandos, Mr. G. C. Glyn, M.P., Mr. Joseph Locke, M.P., Sir Roderick Murchison, Mr. Samuel Beale, and Mr. John Chapman. As the procession advanced slowly up the nave the choir, accompanied by the organ, chanted the sentences from the office for the burial of the dead, "I am the resurrection and the life," "I know that my Redeemer liveth," and "We brought nothing into this world;" from the music of Dr. Croft. Entering the choir, a few minutes were occupied by the mourners and friends in taking the seats assigned to them, and then the service proceeded. The Psalm beginning, "I said I will take heed to my ways" was sung by the choir to the burial chant of Dr. Purcell. Then followed the lesson, taken from the 15th chapter of the 1st Epistle to the Corinthians, commencing, "Now is Christ risen from the dead," which was read in an impressive manner by the Rev. Canon Jennings. After the Lesson the choir sang an anthem, commencing, "When the ear heard me," taken from the 29th chapter of Job. Leaving the choir, the procession passed towards the grave situated in the middle of the nave. Around or in the immediate vicinity of this centre of attraction, stood many public men who had taken no part in the funeral procession. Among these were Sir John Lawrence, Sir George Bonham, Sir John Burgoyne, Sir Harry Jones, Colonel J. W. Gordon, Colonel Lysons, Sir Proby Cautley, Sir F. Smith, M.P.; Sir Peter Fairbairn, the Hon. R. Grimston, Mr. Selwyn, M.P.; Mr. Tite, M.P.; Mr. Ayrton, M.P., Mr. Bovill, M.P., Mr. Cobbold, M.P., Mr. Ingram, M.P., Mr. Arthur Mills, M.P.; Professors Baden Powell, Stokes, Sharpey, Eaton Hodgkinson, Donaldson, Owen, and Wheatstone; Mr. C. W. Dilke, Mr. Mark Lemon, Mr. Sergeant Shea, Mr. David Waddington, Sir Cusack Roney, Mr. J. Bramley Moore, the Master of Dulwich College, and many others.

Arrived at the grave, the choir sang the portion of the service beginning, "Man that is born of woman," continuing, "In the midst of life we are in death," from the music of Croft; and concluding, "Thou knowest, Lord, the secrets of our hearts," from that of Purcell. The Very Rev. the Dean then read—at times under the influence of strong emotion—the passage, "Forasmuch as it hath pleased Almighty God;" and at its conclusion, and while the body was being consigned to the grave, the choir chanted, in a manner marvellously touching and impressive, "I heard a voice from heaven" to the funeral anthem of Dr. Croft. The ceremony concluded with the benediction, which was pronounced by the Dean. Mr. Turle, the organist of the Abbey, was at his post on the occasion. Much of the music was the same as he played at the funeral of Lord Nelson.

The remains of Mr. Stephenson are placed in immediate contiguity to those of Telford, the celebrated engineer of his day, and that more by chance than design. Men of kindred genius, and engaged in kindred enterprises, they lie at last side by side. Stephenson was wont to say that, had Telford been buried in some quiet country churchyard, he should have wished his remains to be interred along with him there; but since he lay in Westminster Abbey that was an idle wish.

It is gratifying to be able to state that Mr. Stephenson has bequeathed by his will a sum amounting to 25,000*l.* to various public institutions, located chiefly in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in the vicinity of which he was born, and with which so great a portion of his life was so closely identified. To the Newcastle Infirmary he has given 10,000*l.*; to the Literary and Philosophical Institution of that town, 7,000*l.*; to the Institution of Mining Engineers, there, 2,000*l.*; to the Institution of Civil Engineers, London, 2,000*l.*; to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 2,000*l.*; and to the Society for Providing Additional Curates in Populous Places, 2,000*l.*

(BY ELECTRIC AND INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH)

At Sunderland, Shields, and Whitby all places of business were closed in the afternoon. The ships carried their flags half-mast high, while muffled peals rang from the churches.

At Newcastle and Gateshead the same marks of report were paid; and in the former town a special service was held at half-past 11, and was attended by 1,000 work-men, who, dressed in black, walked in procession four abreast from the different factories. The church was crowded, and a funeral sermon was preached by the vicar.---*Times.*

It is a sad commentary upon the course of instruction pursued in young ladies' schools that the graduates seldom know how to decline an offer of marriage.

Sporting Intelligence.

KINGSTOWN RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The following are the entries for the Foxrock stakes:—Mimosa, Jane, Katty Flanagan, Sculteen, Alice Grey, Capt. Franklin (late Knight of the Blaze).

Acceptances for the Kingstown Stakes—Thebe, Shamrock, Garibaldi, Indian Queen, Miss Letty, Companion, Mutineer, Lady Abbess, Cherry Pecker.

For the Steeplechase—See cards of races, and no cards will be correct without the name of the clerk of the course, Mr. J. H. Coalsworth.

A military band will be in attendance.

THE IRISH TRANSATLANTIC PACKET STATION FOR AMERICA, VIA GALWAY.

This original and national enterprise is keeping its place with the public, and throughout Ireland, notwithstanding the desire on the part of some of our leviathan neighbours to attract their attention from it, the contrary effect being the result. The answer will be found in the shareholders' list, which is unprecedentedly extensive. The following additions have been made since our last publication, and we may remind our readers that the list closes on the 10th proximo:—

Henry G. Fletcher, Esq., Spring Hill, Carlow; George M. Heneky, Esq., Tower-street, London; Michael Fahy, Esq., merchant, Tuam; James W. Carolin, Esq., Union Road, Clapham; Patrick Maher, baker, Athlone; John Flynn, Esq., Ennistymon; Thomas R. Hill, Esq., mayor of Worcester; Mrs. Sarah Nicholson, Kilkenny; John Wilinshurst, Esq., Walton-on-the-Naize, Essex; Sergeant Lawless, 14th Regiment, Mullingar; M. R. Eyre, Esq., General Post Office, Dublin; Robert Heneky, Esq., 20, Harp-lane, Five-street, London; Maria Peart, 48, Camden-street; Robert Manning, 48, Camden-street.

The deputation from the Irish Committee of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, which recently visited the North of Ireland, for the purpose of securing the co-operation of the shippers of goods from thence to America, have returned to Dublin, apparently well satisfied with their success. Numerous manufacturers and merchants have not alone promised their support to the line in the way of shipments, but have themselves become shareholders in the undertaking.—*Evening Packet.*

THE LOUGH CATHELENE DROWNING CASE.

The circumstances attending the death by drowning of a man named Gormerly, in a small lake near Kilrea, will be fresh in the recollection of our readers. The evidence on the inquest revealed a scene of infamy and crime which is happily of rare occurence in the North of Ireland. Though suspicions of a grave character were rife, guilt could not at the time be fixed on anyone; and the consequence was that the utmost assiduity of the local magistrate, R. H. Dolling, Esq., and the untiring vigilance of the police, have been exercised to discover a clue which might clear up the mystery which still envelopes the occurrence. Mr. Hunt, resident magistrate, with Mr. Dolling, who has throughout this case been most indefatigable in his exertions, have been investigating the matter. On Friday night last, arrangements having been made for the capture of those suspected---witnesses before the coroner---Robert Simpson, Esq., Sub-inspector, Coleraine, arrived at Kilrea, and, with a large detachment of constabulary which he had ordered to concentrate there, proceeded to the townland of Moneygran, in the neighbourhood of the scene of Gormerly's death. This experienced officer, to whose co-operation with the able magistrate of the place, the discovery of the perpetrators of the supposed murder has been made, succeeded after considerable exertions and fatigue in capturing four suspected parties---Jackey Magraw, Daniel Magraw, Wm. Magraw, and Charles Magraw. These, under a strong escort, were brought before the stipendiary magistrate, Mr. Hunt, and Mr. Dolling the following day, who committed them, on a charge of murder, to four separate county prisons, to await the decision of the judge at the assizes. This case, which occupied two or three days in the hearing before the coroner, was one then shrouded in deep mystery; and whether the crime of murder can be brought home to those charged or not the community are not the less indebted to the able and indefatigable local magistrate and the active officer and men who succeeded in bringing to justice those whom it is almost certain could have prevented the occurrence.—*Coleraine Chronicle.*

A gentleman named Dunlop being present at a party where one of the company had made several puns on the names of the persons present, remarked that he had never heard his name punned upon, and didn't believe it could be done. "There is nothing in the world more easy, sir," replied the punster. "Just *lop* off half the name, and it is *dun.*"

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER.

GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE,

DR. PALMER,

32, MERRION SQUARE, NORTH,

(Corner of Holles-street),

Physician and Surgeon (twenty-five years' practical experience), Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.

Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Mid-Day (Sundays, 8 till 11).

Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock

Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary.) Five Shillings, at Dr. P's or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter 10s. Medicine included.

IMPORTANT.

Being obliged to extend and alter our premises to accommodate our increased trade, we have, for the convenience of our customers, removed our business temporarily to the Drawing rooms of 4, Upper Sackville-street.

We have determined on opening our new establishment with an entirely new stock, and for the purpose of effecting a rapid sale of our present large, and elegantly-assorted stock of first-class Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Silver, and Electro-plate (bought for ready money), have re-marked all the prices, making such large reductions as must ensure an immediate disposal through the rare advantages we offer to purchasers.

C. MARSH AND CO.,

Removed during alterations to the Drawingrooms of

4, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET,

(Eight doors nearer the Rotundo, on the same side of the way).

Entrance by the Hall Door.

N.B.—Repairs of all kinds executed on the usual moderate terms.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—

By Royal Letters Patent.

NEWLY-INVENTED APPLICATION OF

CHEMICALLY PREPARED INDIA RUBBER

in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates. Messrs. DAVIES, Surgeon-Dentists, 22, NORTH EARL STREET, DUBLIN, call attention to a new and invaluable improvement in Mechanical Dentistry, being the application of

CHEMICALLY PREPARED INDIA RUBBER,

As a base for their celebrated Mineral Teeth.

The extraordinary advantages obtained are well worthy of note. Neither Stumps nor Teeth are extracted; sharp edges are avoided; an amount of suction with a degree of lightness (almost fabulous) is obtained; while from the flexibility of the agent employed pressure is entirely obviated. It is permanent, wholesome, and more congenial to the mouth than either bone, silver, or gold, and warranted to remain free from either Taste or Smell; Mastication and Articulation being guaranteed even in cases where other methods have failed. Patent White India Rubber for Filling Front Teeth. Stopping or Extracting a Tooth, 2s. 6d; a single Tooth, 5s; a Set from £5 5s. All operations in Dental Surgery skilfully performed. Consultation Free.

MESSRS. DAVIES, DENTISTS,

22, NORTH EARL-STREET,

(Nine doors from Sackville-street.)

WONDERFUL INVENTION IN DENTISTRY.

Mr. O'Duffy, for six years sole assistant to Mr. Doherty, Surgeon Dentist to St Vincent's Hospital, begs to inform his friends and the public that he has availed himself of the new American invention, for supplying the loss of Teeth by the application of vulcanized India Rubber, as a substitute for Bone, Gold, and Gutta Percha.

The fact of all the eminent Dentists, both in England and on the Continent, having adopted this wonderful material, is sufficient guarantee for its superiority over all others, as base for Artificial Teeth. It is perfectly free from either taste or smell, and unlike Bone or Gutta Percha, will not break, discolour, or absorb the saliva; perfect mastication and articulation being in all cases guaranteed. A complete set of Mineral Teeth, 28 in number, from £4.

Fee for Operations, from 2s. 6d.

Consultation Free.

MR. O'DUFFY,

Surgical and Mechanical Dentist,

75, DAME-STREET,

(Exactly Opposite the Lower Castle Gate.)

At Home from Nine to Six

TEETH.—MR. W. EGAR, DENTIST, 16, SUFFOLK-STREET (brother and successor to the late John Egar), continues to supply the loss of Teeth by the application of Gutta Percha to the most tender Gums, without the extraction of Stumps or any painful operation whatever. They adhere closely to the Gums, have no unnecessary ligatures, and perform with comfort the functions of the natural teeth, which in appearance they accurately resemble.

A single Artificial Tooth, from	£0	5	0
A complete Set, with Gold Springs, from ...	5	5	0
Stopping Decayed Teeth, with Enamel Cement	0	5	0

MR. W. EGAR, DENTIST,

16, SUFFOLK-STREET,

(One Door from Grafton-street), Dublin.

At Home from Nine till Six.

Mr. W. Egar particularly cautions the Public against any advertisement appearing in his deceased brother's name.

CORNS, BUNIONS, AND IRREGULAR TOE NAILS.—Mr. DUNNE, Chiropodist, attends daily at his rooms, 15, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY, for the treatment of the above diseases, from Twelve to Four. His system is perfectly painless, and relief instantaneous.

The Boot department, both at the Quay, and 9, Lower Sackville-street, is fully stocked with the most suitable articles for the present season.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Paralysis, deep-seated rheumatism, and stiff and contracted joints may always be cured by these medicines, though not in a single day. The patient must have perseverance and determination, and then with these powerful medicines, he cannot fail to conquer his disease. The Ointment should be briskly rubbed into the parts affected, after they have been fomented with lukewarm water. The Pills, by their action on the blood and the humours of the body, are an admirable auxiliary to the Ointment, and improve and invigorate the whole system. Directions for the use of these medicines accompany each pot and box.

Foreign Intelligence.

THE BOMBAY MAIL.

The following advices have been received from Bombay in anticipation of the overland mail, up the 27th of last month :—

BOMBAY, SEPT. 24.—The rains, which have been early are nearly over, and the warm steamy days of September are now the order of the week over the greater part of Central India. Things are not quiet in the heart of the country. We have detachments out in all directions. On the 5th of the month Feroze Shah, with 200 followers, mounted on their little Mahratta ponies, crossed the country to the eastward, passing near Marowra, and within six or seven miles of a small body of our cavalry (the 3d Irregulars), under Lieutenant Louis. Unfortunately, Mr. Thornton, the civil officer at Marowra, had not given due notice to Mr. Louis, or there would have been a fair chance of catching the rest of the Delhi Princes. The rebels during this movement entered a village near Bumori, and gave themselves out as legal Government troops. This party consists chiefly of the revolted Gwalior contingent men. We have various parties looking after them, but they are too wary and slippery for us to count upon annihilating them in any specified time. Further north, Daisput, our old acquaintance, the brother of the Ranee of Chutterpore, is still carrying on his old trade of freebooting and rebellion. The other day some of these outlaws boldly fired upon one of our outposts, and when the detachment moved up to its support, the rebels attacked the standing camp. They were repulsed, however, with the loss of two of their number, for though the camp guard was only above eleven men, they were not inclined to face the danger of a second volley. Sir Richmond Shakspeare, notwithstanding the rain and mud, has been making a progress through the disturbed country, and has impressed on the native chiefs with proper energy that this irregular state of things must be put an end to. It is said, though I don't vouch for the truth of the account, that in a conference at Chutterpore last week the Ranee agreed to give up Daisput, her brother, within two months, and to pay for all damage which he has occasioned, or may hereafter cause. Sir Richmond, as the story goes, promised if he should be given up by his kindred not to hang him. Hearing this, the Ranee sitting behind the curtain (*sicut mos est*) screamed out, "Oh, hang him, hang him ; don't spare him." Such is sisterly affection among Bondelas.

The *Bombay Gazette* of the 26th says :—

"An application has already been made to the Indian Government for about 15,000 troops, and we believe a few European regiments have already been despatched to China. Her Majesty's 67th Regiment is under orders for China ; it will be followed by the 99th, in which the vacancies caused by the number of soldiers that have taken their discharge are likely to be filled before it starts, so that it will be raised to its proper strength. About 300 men have volunteered from one militia corps to this regiment."

Feroze Shah has had a narrow escape. On the 14th ult. a field force under Colonel Nott left Saugur in pursuit of him. At daybreak on the 26th, part of the force marched under a heavy down-pour of rain, and after a tedious tramp through swamps, thick jungle, and three deep rivers, came upon the rebels, encamped under a hill, and employed in cooking their food : the leading company charged with the bayonet, the rear company skirmishing on each flank through the jungle. The surprise was so complete that several of the rebels were bayoneted before they could reach their horses. Many of them threw down their arms and attempted to escape, but were shot down without mercy ; the remainder dispersed through the jungle, closely followed by the skirmishers. After a pursuit of several miles the party returned to the rebel camp, having captured some valuable horses, together with some carbines, pistols, and tulwars, the former bearing the mark of the 2nd Bengal Cavalry. Some 40 or 50 were killed, principally cavalry Sepoys, but the Chief got off. After this encounter we hear of him, on the 8th inst., 21 miles south-west of Shahghur, making his way for the jungles west of Jubbulpore, so creeping round into the Nepaul hills. The Punnah Rajah's territory is thus his covert, as it has been that of many other rebels, the Rajah making no effort to assist us in their capture, by information or otherwise.

In Oude the disarmament proceeds. In the three weeks ending August 28, nine cannon, 2,273 firearms, 6,841 swords, 9,794 spears, and 3,284 miscellaneous weapons ; total, 22,201. The whole collectiou now amounts to 634 cannon, 186,177 firearms, 566,321 swords, 59,511 spears, and 636,313 miscellaneous ; making a grand total of 1,449,006 weapons.

The following is from an extra of the *Bombay Standard*, dated September 27 :—

"Mr. J. D. Inverarity, Rev. Com. S.D., is to go to Scinde as Commissioner. It is an invidious office to succeed so well graced an actor as Sir Bartle Frere. Mr. Inverarity has long experience, knowledge of business, and very conciliatory manners. It is supposed that Mr. Rose, Collector of Sattara, will succeed to the vacant revenue commissionership.

"The *Punjaubee* regrets to hear that Dr. James Barber, senior surgeon, died on the morning of the 15th inst. at his residence in the citadel of Lahore. The deceased gentleman was 57 years of age.

"A correspondent of the *Lucknow Herald* says'—We expect some changes during this winter and some stirring events on the frontier, for which, one in the Commissariat says, they are quietly making preparations.'

"A severe storm visited Bombay yesterday. It was disastrous to the cutter Nerbudda, Indian navy, and the American ship Waban. The lightning struck the topmast of the Nerbudda, splintering it to pieces, and then, passing down the lower mast, struck a Lascar, who was seated with four or five others under a tarpaulin, and killed him almost instantly. The Assistant Surgeon of the Victoria was speedily in attendance, but his skill was of no avail. The injury to the Waban was still greater, but happily without loss of life."

In addition to the naval force gunboats Clyde and Constance, which was despatched just as our last mail was leaving, a land force is under preparation for the expulsion of the refractory Waghers from Bati Island. It is to be done effectually this time. Our *prestige* still suffers from the failure of the rash attack we made about two years ago. The Waghers have in their pay troops of Vellaitis, ruffians from Beloochistan and the neighbouring countries, who will be greatly benefited by a sound chastisement. The force is to consist of three companies of infantry (Europeans) and the 6th Native Infantry, a troop of artillery, with battering guns and mortars, and a company of Sappers. Colonel Donovan, her Majesty's 33rd, has the command. This force will operate with a field force consisting of 400 of the 17th Native Infantry, 200 of the Gujerat Irregular Horse, under Captain Pym, 200 of the 14th Native Infantry, 300 of her Majesty's 33rd, and two guns. After bombarding Dwarka, the place will be taken by assault.

FRANCE.

(*From the Co espondent of the Globe.*)

PARIS, FRIDAY EVENING.—On the very day of the signature of Zurich viz.—17th October, 1797, was signed the diastrous treaty of Campo Fornio, which gave Austria a footing in Venice after a thousand years of independent and memorable vitality. Preliminaries had been abruptly knocked up at Leoben, exactly in the Villafranca fashion ; Lombardy became the Cisalpine republic, but Mantua, Verona, and Peschiera were not left by General Bonaparte in the grip of the vanquished. Austria, it is true, relinquished to France her claim on the Belgian provinces from which the victorious French had swept her armies like chaff before the wind, but by what principle of international justice was the Venetian territory and Dalmatia to be victimised for the loss of Flanders and Brabant ? Neither Russia, Prussia, nor England, though engaged as allies with Austria in the war, were consulted as to this flagrant business, but the relative position of all parties does not permit the renewal of such a scandalous infraction of mens' rights as is contemplated in Central Italy.

The three wise men at Zurich don't appear to know exactly what is the precise point they leave for settlement by the great Powers of Europe which "took part in guaranteeing the limits and existence of the States in Central Italy." It was not Modena, or Parma, or Tuscany alone that those great Powers called into political life after they had been overwhelmed in the French catechism last century ; but they (or rather England and Russia) forced the other Powers to make the Romagna a supplementary grant of territory to the "patrimony" proper which France and Austria thought quite enough for the Pope in 1815, nay, more than he could well manage ; and England, with Russia, may have reason to recall that calamitous and blighting proposal of which they alone (and not France and Austria) bear the whole responsibility up to this day. The Bishop of Rome has no more inherent right to rule the Romagna than the Bishops of Cologne and Liege to claim back sovereignty over portions of the Prussian and Belgian kingdom, held by them before the French Revolution, by as valid a title as Julius II. could show for Bologna.

Misery and beggary are making fearful progress at Venice. All the shops are shut for want of customers, and policemen are now going about to force the wretched dealers to keep open, and burn gas for nothing. The smaller towns on the mainland are going to fast decay, and no one will serve the office of podesta, or mayor, at Rovigo, Treviso, or Vicenza. Meantime, in addition to the sum of 100,000 francs subscribed by the bank of Noseda and Barrocco, the municipality of Milan have voted an equal amount for Garibaldi's million of firelocks. *La Gazette de France* admits, in a letter from Bologna last evening, that Venetian recruits cross the Po at the rate of 400 a day, and the whole of Central Italy promises, by the time Congress will have to deal with it, to have become one huge camp, bristling with an armed population, bent on "knowing the reason why" they are to be parcelled out like a flock of sheep. The *Indipendente* of Turin says that if Austrian soldiers show in any force on Italian soil, no power on earth can keep Piedmont from marching southwards.

The *Armonia* in that capital, bent on counteracting the smashing blow delivered on the pastoral mutiny in France, offers to the bellicose bishops on this side of Alps the benifit of its colums, such as they are. This is a poor makeshift, as the only object sought to be won by erecting a pulpit in newspapers was to get into clubs, circles, coffee-houses, and secular haunts inaccessible to clerical talk. To do the Gallican Church justice, it is right to add that, out of 84 prelates who wear the mitre in France, only 14 have rushed into print.

Pallavicino, the late Prime Minister of Parma, has come to Paris to forward the objects of the late Duchess. He must have a fair share of brass to seek interviews with the Emperor whom he and Thomassin, her Minister at Vienna, treated in their correspondence (left behind in Parma achives) as a "Tartuffe," an "ogre," and a "liar."

Count Colloredo had hardly put his name on the part of Austria to the Zurich treaty than he was seized with apoplexy, and is despaired of. The Cardinal Archbishop of Bologna, Viale, signer of the Austrian concordat, has had a similar fit at Macerata, on leaving Romagna for Rome.

FRANCE AND PIEDMONT.

A Paris letter in the *Nord* of Brussels says :—

"The Sardinian Minister of Foreign Affairs, before his departure from Turin, received a note from Count Walewski, delivered by the Prince de Latour d'Auvergne, and which was a reply to the last memorandum of the Piedmontese Government on the Affairs of Central Italy. In the note, Count Walewski recommended Piedmont to act with great prudence, and to avoid furnishing, by too much ardour, a pretext to the enemies of Piedmont to accuse her of acting with a view to aggrandisement. The note also expressed a desire that nothing should be changed in the state of Central Italy until the great Powers should have come to a decision on the subject. It is in consequence of this language on the part of the count that the permanent occupation of Parma by the Piedmontese troops and the regency of the Prince de Carignan were postponed."

PRUSSIA AND RUSSIA.

A Berlin letter of the 17th states :—"The Prince Regent will certainly be at Breslau by the middle of the week to receive the Emperor Alexander. These two princes, closely connected by family ties, have always been on very intimate terms, and may so much the more easily come to an understanding on political questions that there is now no cause of dissent between Prussia and Russia. They will probably decide on the line of conduct to be followed by both countries in the questions which the Congress will have to settle. Their union cannot, it is believed, be otherwise than favourable to the wishes of the Italian party and the policy of France. It is on account of the king's health that the Emperor of Russia does not come to Berlin. But the 3rd Regiment of Hulans, which belongs to him, and is now in garrison in the vicinity of the Prussian capital, has been sent off to Breslau, to be reviewed by the Emperor."

KING VICTOR EMMANUEL AT GENOA.

On the morning of the 16th, King Victor Emmanuel received in a body the municipality of Genoa, the Mayor of Brescia, and a deputation from Bergamo. In reply to an address from the Mayor of Genoa, the King observed that the cause of Italian independence was the cause of justice, and that he would continue to defend it to the utmost of his power. His majesty spoke also of the moral and material assistance he had received from the Italian people, recalling acts of valour and heroism on the part of the soldiers and volunteers, adding that the Genoese soldiers and those of the Riviera yielded to none when danger was to be encountered ; but much yet remained to be done. The difficulties and obstacles to be surmounted were numerous ; but he hoped that with resolution, union, and perseverance, the lawful wishes of Italy would be granted. "Certainly," added his Majesty, "there are questions which are solved much more promptly on the battle field than by means of diplomacy; but we hope, nevertheless, that a satisfactory result will arise from the latter, since our cause has with it the sympathies of Europe." The King also addressed some friendly words to the Mayor of Brescia, and to the deputation from Bergamo.

TURKEY.

A second telegraphic despatch from Constantinople states that Fuad Pacha will probably resign, as well as Aali Pacha, the Grand Vizier. It may be remembered that these two heads of the Turkish Ministry had strongly opposed the desire of the Ambassadors to call Abdul Medjid's attention to the situation of the empire, and had received the collective memorandum very coldly. This is thought likely to be the cause of the retirement of those two functionaries.

PRINCE ALFRED AT SMYRNA.—Prince Alfred on board the Euryalus visited Smyrna on the 30th of last month. The Prince landed on Saturday afternoon, and, attended by the consul and his family, visited the ancient Acropolis and other objects of antiquity. On Monday he left the Euryalus in the morning, and, attended by Major Cowell and other officers, and her Britannic Majesty's consul and his interpreter, proceeded first to the palace, and made a visit to his Excellency Mohamed Pacha, where he was received with the due ceremonial of eastern etiquette. Having taken leave of Mohamed Pacha, his Royal Highness and party proceeded, in three of the ship's boats, to the railway station at the other end of the city. Here the Prince walked over the station and examined the new sawing machinery. As the visit was private no display was made at the station, but Mr. Brown and Mr. Wilkin, the other officials of the company, were in attendance to accompany the Prince and his companions. The party proceeded for a trip along the line in a train composed of the contractor's earth waggons, provided with cushions. While passing through the suburbs indications were met with that the royal trip was not unnoticed, for many ladies and gentlemen stood along the line, and boisterous crowds gave demonstrations of enthusiasm for the son of the Queen of England at the Caravan Bridge crossing. Several herds of camels were stopped, and their drivers fired off their pistols, while numerous spectators cheered. At a rock cutting further on, the native workmen had raised rude triumphal arches, with emblems in foliage and flowers, the peasantry fired off their guns and pistols, and the labourers burst out with as good a hurrah as their imitations of the English could reach. The cheer was raised again as the youthful Prince courteously lifted his cap in acknowledgment. Soon after some interesting remains of Genoese and Roman aqueducts were reached, while the walls of the old Genoese castle loomed from the heights above. The train held on through a country rich in vineyards, corn fields, and olive-grounds, and among beautiful mountain scenery, till Mr. Hammond had driven about 15 miles, the furthest point on the works which he considered desirable to reach, when he backed the train, and the party descended. In due time the train was made up for the return, Mr. Brown escorting the Prince, ladies, and consul to the royal waggon.

FRANCE AND ITS RAILWAYS.—The *Constitutionnel* publishes a long article on the works of general utility which the peace will enable France to undertake ; and among the rest specifies the new railway lines now in progress or in contemplation. It adverts with justifiable satisfaction to the rapidity with which such works have been executed in France, after an undue delay at first, and points to the fact that the extent of railway communication in the country is now greater than in Great Britain. It says :—"France under the influence of the Imperial Government has been able to repair the time lost at first in discussions as to the mode of execution, and subsequently in political revolutions. We now possess 8,700 kilometres of railway (the kilometre is five-eighths of a mile), which have cost nearly 4,000,000,000f—of which 3,250,000.000f. were raised by companies, and 750,000,000f. by the State. But we have still 7,000 kilometres to construct, and nearly 3,000,000,000f. to disburse for them. Such is the object we have to attain during the new epoch of peace which is now commencing. And when we shall have accomplished that object France will have a greater length of railway than any other country in the world, as she will have 16,300 kilometres, whilst the United Kingdom of Great Britain will only have 15,500. But the same will not be the case with regard to the population or the superficial extent of territory. Thus, when the great networks shall be executed France will only have 450 kilometres for every million of the population, whilst in Scotland the proportion will be 940 kilometres, in England 866, and in Belgium, 482. There is, therefore, nothing rash in the projects which we are now endeavouring to carry out"

THE LOCH KATRINE WATERWORKS.—We may mention as a very curious incident that no sooner had her Majesty proceeded to the cottage than two courageous navvies, attired in a garb specially made for the occasion, and having some resemblance to the holiday trappings of a London waterman, embarked in a shallow flat-bottomed boat, and, accompanied by a young gentleman, set out on a voyage of discovery down the tunnel. Where they emerged to the light of day, and what they saw, we have not yet learned, but it is enough to say that the incident created a good deal of amusement.—*Glasgow Herald.*

ELOPEMENT.—A correspondent from Saltash says:—"A young lady of great personal attractions, who for some time past has been residing with some friends at Plymouth, was, on the morning of Tuesday, in the last week, missed from her usual place at the breakfast-table. Inquiries were immediately made as to the cause, when it was found the fair fugitive had left early in the morning. Strange, too, a gentleman, one of England's brave defenders, who had slept in the house on the previous night, was found missing. This opened the eyes of the parties who thought themselves most deeply interested in the future of the fair truant, and inquiries were made and messengers sent in all directions and in all quarters. The usual amount of anxiety, sighs, and tears were expended, all of which were at last put an end to by the discovery of the wicked pair, who, after getting joined together in the holy bonds of matrimony, had gone on an excursion to the rural village of Brent to spend the honeymoon."—*Court Journal.*

FIRE AT BRADFORD.—A destructive fire occurred on Thursday night on the dyeworks of Messrs. E. Ripley and Sons, at Bowling, in the borough of Bradford. When first seen, the flames were issuing from a part of the shop where the ovens for heating the plates were set, but beyond this nothing is known as to the origin of the fire. Engines soon arrived, but the press shop was entirely destroyed, and the total loss is estimated at about £7,000. The proprietors are insured.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

SOUTHAMPTON, FRIDAY.—The vexed question as to the visit of the big ship to the Southampton waters is at last set at rest. It has been decided by the directors that she shall be removed to this port. The fact was made known here in a letter received by Mr. J. R. Stebbing, President of the Chamber of Commerce, of which the subjoined is a copy :—

"On board the Great Eastern, off Holyhead, Oct. 19.

"DEAR SIR,—We have agreed to go to Southampton. Get the moorings ready. I shall be in town to-morrow, and Friday, if you wish to see me.—I am, dear sir, your obedient servant,

L. S. MAGNUS.

"J. R. Stebbing, President of the Chamber of Commerce.

"P.S.— She will leave this harbour within ten days."

Handbills were freely circulated early this morning, announcing that the President of the Chamber of Commerce "has great satisfaction in informing the members and inhabitants generally that he has received a communication from one of the directors, by which it will be seen that a successful result rewards the exertions of this Chamber in obtaining the location of this splendid ship at Southampton ;" and then follows a copy of Mr. Magnus's letter. Great joy is felt by all classes of the inhabitants at the prospect of the Great Eastern coming to this port ; and this is evinced in no way more unmistakeably than by the prominent posting in every window of the handbill above referred to. It need not be said that, as is usual on all such occasions, the most fabulous and extravagant notions are entertained by some persons as to the advantages which must accrue from her visit. However, making due abstractions and deductions on that account, it cannot be denied that the event will be hailed with satisfaction by everybody as one calculated to produce great good ; and the people of Southampton will be found perfectly free from that spirit of apathy and listlessness on the subject which was so freely charged against the lieges of Weymouth while the monster steamship located in that vicinity. The President of the Chamber of Commerce and Mr. Philip Hedger, the dockmaster, have gone to London to-day on business connected with the removal of the great ship to this port. All the necessary arrangements for her reception and accommodation, will immediately be made.—*Times.*

A VOICE FROM THE DEAD.

(FROM THE EVENING MAIL.)

The wandering spirit of Brown, Jones, and Robinson walks, it seems, just now within the precincts of the great Parisian Hotel. It has spoken through the columns of our respected contemporary, the *Freeman's Journal*, in the following terms :—

"12th October, 1859, Hotel de Louvre, Paris.

"SIR,—I have lately seen, in your paper of the 24th of September, an article containing an extract from the *Evening Mail*, with a commentary of your own thereon. The extract and the commentary alike assert that, on the retirement from office of Mr. Kemmis, late Crown Solicitor, Mr. Rae's claims 'were unaccountably and shamefully overlooked.' The commentary adds that 'there exists not a more disgraceful illustration of the ingratitude of party than the treatment received by Mr. Rae at the hands of the men he so well and continuously served.' The facts are these :— When Mr. Kemmis announced his intention of retiring, after his long and honourable career, he mentioned to me that there was a gentleman in his office (Mr. Rae) who had for many years been entrusted with the conduct of his business, and possessed his confidence; and he requested I would use my influence to secure to Mr. Rae the same respectable position which he had held with Mr. Kemmis in the office of his successor. With this becoming request I undertook to comply ; and, accordingly, when Mr. Mostyn was appointed Crown Solicitor, I requested he would take Mr. Rae into his office at the same salary which he had enjoyed with Mr. Kemmis. I added my testimony of Mr. Rae's efficiency and experience. Mr. Mostyn at once agreed to do so, and he subsequently informed me—which I believed to be true—that he made a more liberal offer, in point of salary, to Mr. Rae, which that gentleman, without assigning any reason, rejected. I know nothing of Mr. Rae's politics—I never inquired what they were—and I never heard of any political services rendered by that estimable gentleman to the party described by you as the Tory party.—I have the honour to remain, your obedient servant,

"JAMES WHITESIDE."

We, too, must confess that we never heard of any particular services rendered by Mr. Rae to the Tory or any other party, including in the negation whatever form or section of party Mr. Whiteside may choose to describe himself as belonging. We have, nevertheless, heard that Mr. Rae did serve *the public* for many years as the conductor of the business of the office of Crown Solicitor for Dublin, and we know how he was dealt with in the distribution of patronage, after the manner of Brown, Jones, and Robinson. It is, we believe, quite true that the head of that enterprising and careful firm asked Mr. Mostyn to give Mr. Rae employment, which the last-named gentleman with proper self-respect declined to accept. He declined to relieve the dispenser of the Government patronage of the odium of a very gross job, by merging his own claims in the acceptance of a situation which he could hold only at the pleasure of a third party. Under more equitable auspices the gentleman who had conducted the business of the Crown Solicitor's office for many years would have succeeded to a vacancy in it as a matter of course ; and if the necessities of party required the promotion of another aspirant to that post, the second vacancy thus made should have been placed at Mr. Rae's disposal. After Mr. Rae had been jobbed out of the Dublin office he should have been offered, not a temporary clerk's place in it, but the Clerkship of the Crown in Sligo, from which the new Solicitor had been promoted. Here, however, lies the mystery, which Mr. Whiteside does not explain. The Clerkship of the Crown in Sligo was wanted for a scion of the house of B., J., & R., a nephew of the departed Mr. Whiteside, who, not being a solicitor, could not be pitchforked into Mr. Kemmis' place, and directly over Mr. Rae's head. He, a mere youth, was accordingly, to the great disgust of the legal profession, placed in a situation for which he was totally unsuited.

THE GREAT EASTERN FROM A FRENCH POINT OF VIEW.—In a highly complimentary article in the *Debats* on the Great Eastern and its illustrious designer, the writer endeavours to convey an idea of the vastness of the structure to his Parisian readers by telling them that her length is rather more than half that of the Tuileries, "from the Pavilion Marsan at one end to the clock tower in the centre ;" that the widest street in Paris, the Boulevard de Sebastopol itself, "would be too narrow to receive her by seven metres ;" that her depth from deck to keel "is equal to the highest house in Paris ; and that the circumference of her wheels is about that of Franconi's Circus." "One of the most competent officers of our own navy," he says, "after having studied her carefully, came to the conclusion that it would be possible to embark on board of her 15,000 troops, or about as many as it is intended to send to China.—*Guaqdian.*

CRIME IN WILTSHIRE.—At the Wilts Quarter Sessions, held at Marlborough on Tuesday, the Chief Constable (Captain Meredith) reported that there had been a considerable decrease of crime during the quarter, and it was subsequently stated by Major Goddard that there were but 49 prisoners in the jail at Salisbury and 71 at Devizes, whilst there was room for 329. He was not then prepared with any distinct proposition, but it seemed to him that the court must shortly consider whether one of the prisons could not be dispensed with. That at Salisbury, he believed, was not sufficiently large to contain all the prisoners, and, supposing it should be decided to close it, he thought that many parties would be disposed to become the purchaser. After a brief conversation the subject dropped, but it will doubtless be revived at the next sessions.

THE ROMANCE OF FORTUNE.—Within the past two days several parties filling comparatively humble positions in Clonmel have fallen heirs to thousands in a manner as grateful as it was unanticipated. The circumstances of this strange freak of fortune are as follows :—About forty years since a man named Roger M'Grath, related by different degrees of kindred to the lucky parties, was induced, in order to improve his circumstances, to go to America. There he purchased some land, and being an experienced agriculturist, he in a short time extended his property, until it embraced several thousand acres of the richest land in Alabama, and he rose to a very elevated position in the State. His correspondence with his friends at home ceased after some time, and as they were not aware of his improved fortune, they made no exertion to renew it. Yesterdy, (Friday) his relatives in Clonmel were agreeably surprised by the intelligence that their relative died worth several thousand, which, by his will, were to be divided amongst his relatives in Ireland. The will has been sworn under £14,000, and there are six claimants—viz., Catherine White, a maid servant of Dr. Shiell, of Clonmel; Margaret Looby, Denis M'Grath, and his children.—*Tipperary Examiner.*

THE FOREMAN OF A JURY IN DANGER.—At the Manchester City Sessions, on Thursday morning, before R. B. Armstrong, Esq., Recorder, a young man, self-named Captain Francis, aged 24, was charged with attempting to obtain a gold watch by false pretences from a man named William Walters, a waiter at Cope's spirit vaults, in St. Mary's-gate, on the 30th ult. The charge having been proved, the jury found the prisoner guilty. As soon as the verdict had been given the prisoner threw a piece of brick, about the size of a man's fist, with great force at the head of the foreman of the jury, but it missed the mark and struck the woodwork of the bench, about three yards from the Recorder, who appeared very much annoyed at the occurrence. The brick appeared to have been taken from the jail, but how the prisoner secreted it without being discovered is not known. The prisoner was sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

Mademoiselle Georges, the celebrated French actress was starring in the provinces. One evening, after the fall of the curtain, the beaux assembled around to congratulate her. "Ah, gentlemen," said she, "to play that part well, one ought to be young and beautiful." "Oh, madame," answered one, the sharpest of the beaux, "you have proved the contrary."

PARLIAMENTARY REVISION.

The revision of the Parliamentary list of voters was brought to a close on Saturday, by the revising barristers, Messrs. Shaw and O'Hara. A decision was given in the case of some Roman Catholic clergymen residing in the chapel-house at John-street, on a point raised by the Conservative agents, which was fully reported in the IRISH TIMES. The house in question was occupied by five Roman Catholic clergymen, two of whom voted at the last election as joint lessees. The rating on the house was £30, and Messrs. Hyndman and White, Conservative agents, argued that in point of law the three other clergymen residing on the premises were as much lessees as the two who voted out of the house, and that if one was entitled to vote, all were entitled, provided the rating when divided amongst the five would be sufficient to entitle them to the franchise, which a £30 rating would not do. Mr. Keogh argued *contra*, and the question was allowed to stand for decision by the barrister. In support of the objection, the Conservative agents relied upon the case of Rogers and Harvey, reported in Keane and Grant's registry cases. The court were of opinion the objection was fatal, and the names were accordingly expunged from the list. It was intimated by the Radicals that an appeal would be made against the decision.

The books were signed and given up to the Clerk of the Peace. The revision then terminated.

RECORDERS' COURT—SATURDAY.

The Right Hon. the Recorder sat in the court-house, Green-street, and proceeded with the trial of civil bill cases.

In the case of the churchwardens of St. Thomas' parish *v.* John Meehan, his lordship gave a decree for the amount. The action had been instituted for the recovery of five shillings, due to the plaintiffs, as churchwardens of St. Thomas' Parish, which had been claimed by virtue of an applotment of parish cess made on the 23d of May last. The vestry clerk, Mr. Warburton, proved the applotment of the rate which was set forth in the process, and which the defendant, John Meehan, who resided in Mecklenburgh-street, refused to pay, on the ground that the district was a new one, and that no applotment had been made. A witness named Cooper proved that he had repeatedly demanded the rate and was refused.

Mr. Curran, on behalf of the defendant, argued that the notice convening the meeting for confirmation of the assessment was not posted until the 15th May, and was, therefore, too late.

Mr. Sidney, for the plaintiffs, stated the fact of the notice being two days late was of no consequence, as according to the act of parliament, the assessment should stand confirmed after fifteen days.

His Lordship, after hearing the arguments, granted a decree for the amount.

Police Intelligence.

CAPEL STREET—SATURDAY.

STEALING FROM A CLOTHES LINE.—A woman named Bridget Camon was brought up in custody of Police-constable 32 D, charged with stealing a number of articles from a clothes line at the back of the premises, 24, North King-street, where they had been left out to dry on the 15th inst. by William Walsh, a private in the militia. The prisoner was sentenced to be imprisoned for 5 months.

VIOLENT ASSAULT.—A man named Bernard Dempsey was brought up in custody of the police, charged with having committed a violent assault on a watchman at Halpin's pool. The charge was proved, and the prisoner was sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

COLLEGE-STREET—SATURDAY.

(Before Messrs. Stronge and M'Dermott.)

THE DONNYBROOK CASE.—The hearing of the application, on the part of Miss Dillon, for the certificate stating that she kept a peaceable and orderly public-house during the past year, and which is necessary to be obtained before her license would be renewed, was resumed on Saturday, having been adjourned from the previous day.

Mr. Sidney, instructed by Mr. Charles Fitzgerald, jun., appeared for Miss Dillon; and Mr. C. Barry, Q.C., instructed by Mr. Anderson, crown solicitor, appeared to oppose the application.

Mr. Barry proposed, in the first instance to examine Mr. Lane, Q.C., who resides in Leeson-street, as to the disorderly conduct of the parties who attended the fair.

Mr. Sidney said he did not see the necessity for such evidence as that, for he was prepared to admit that the conduct of parties who attended the fair was often very disorderly. All he asked was that Mr. Barry would allow that the state of things as now existing at Donnybrook Fair was not worse than formerly, and he was quite sure that the evidence already received shewed that it was much better. But he objected especially to this class of evidence, as he perceived there was an attempt made by the Government to put down a right which had been enjoyed by his client.

Mr. M'Donnell said they had no right to infer that the Government had any such object in view. It was their business merely to consider whether the application of Miss Dillon should be rejected on account of the fair which was an abominable nuisance, being held upon her premises. If Mr. Barry thought proper to examine Mr. Lane he might do so.

Mr. Lane, Q.C., was then examined, and deposed that during the fair week, Leeson-street and the Donnybrook road were impassable after four o'clock, and that no females or children could walk on the latter with safety during the hours the people were going to or coming from the fair. He thought that during the last fair there was as much shouting and annoyance given to the inhabitants of Leeson-street as during any fair that he recollected for the last 25 years. From what he had seen of the fair, he considered it a public nuisance.

Thomas Hampden a Clerk in Sir R. Griffith's office, was next examined, and deposed that Miss Dillon's house was rated at £5, and the field in question at £6 The valuations were distinct, and no change had been made in them since 1854.

Mr. Barry here said he did not intend to bring for ward any more witnesses. The following persons were then examined on behalf of the applicant, Miss Dillon.

Mr. John Lawler deposed that he kept a retail licensed house in Donnybrook since the year 1831. There were about six public-houses there. There was much less business now during the fair week than there used to be. Before the ground was purchased by the trustees, part of the fair used to be held on Dillon's field. He had often seen tents there, as well as objects for amusement, but the shows used to be on the river side; the booths or tents were all on one side of the field last year. After 27 years' experience of the fair, he thought it was quite peaceable and orderly last year, compared with what it was formerly, and before the police were established. At present the smallest child might go through the fair without interruption or injury. He had visited many fairs in his life, and believed that there was much more violence wickedness, and bloodshed at country fairs than he had seen at Donnybrook for nearly the last 30 years. He had been at Howth races and seen the state of the road about Baldoyle on the evening or night the day such races were held, and he believed there was very little difference between the scenes witnessed there and on the Donnybrook road. The class of persons who went to Howth races, however, were more respectable, but so far as the stoppage of traffic on the road was concerned he thought it was about the same on both, and there was fully as much danger on one as on the other.

Cross-examined by Mr. Barry, Q.C.—Witness would not venture to say that he knew an improper female character by appearance; was not aware that Donnybrook fair was the resort of such persons; but they might have gone there; he had no bad opinion of any female—on the contrary, he entertained a high opinion of the sex—(laughter)—he never saw immoral conduct at the fair; always saw the people there enjoying themselves Irish like; did not think that the suppression of the fair would destroy the business of the town; recollected that when a boy, or about 1810, the two portions of the fair green were divided by only a rivulet; always understood that Dillon's field was a part of the fair green; Dillon got the field when he was married, which was about the year 1808 or 1809 ; some 16 or 17 years ago he saw a dozen or more tents upon that field; they were not all belonging to Dillon—he let out the land to other parties for the purpose of erecting tents there. The fair was held on each side of the county road. Cattle were sold on the right hand side, and horses on the left. Could not say that he ever saw cattle upon Dillon's field, or that he saw merry-go-rounds and other things for amusing people there before 1855. There was no other public-house on the ground last year than Dillon's ; thought that ten policemen would be quite sufficient to keep order at the fair ; saw some drunken people at it, but only a few ; supposed there were some pickpockets at it also.

To Mr. Sidney—Never knew the police to interfere with the tents, or to prevent them being erected on the field.

Richard Hunt deposed that he knew Donnybrook between 40 and 50 years; recollected when Dillon got the field; before he got it, it was separated from the other part by the county road; did not recollect the rivulet spoken of by the former witness ; had seen tents pitched upon the field for near 20 years ; saw the fair last year ; it was a paradise then, compared with what it ever was before. (Great laughter.)

Mr. Barry, Q.C.—I suppose the Peri abounded there!

Cross-examined by Mr. Barry, Q.C.—Witness lives at Churchtown, and is a millwright ; as long as he remembered there was a poor sort of road or pathway before Dillon's door ; it was long ago the only road leading down to the Dodder road ; saw but one or two drunken persons at the fair last year, and one of these went into the fair drunk ; saw no improper females there ; a cattle fair was held there last year ; he was there to keep order, and employed by Miss Dillon for that purpose ; kept a book on that occasion for him, in which he made entries of the cattle bought by Miss Dillon in the field ; saw two asses bought there and other cattle too. Witness is a brother of Mrs. Dillon.

To Mr. M'Dermott—Witness used to go home to Churchtown when he saw everything put up, but remained some nights altogether in Donnybrook. The fair was over a little after eleven, and no drink was sold after ten o'clock.

William Murray was next examined, and stated that he knew Donnybrook for 30 years ; knew Dillon's field ; it was always considered a part of the fair ground ; saw tents upon that ground many years ago ; never saw so quiet a fair as the last one.

Cross-examined by Mr. Barry—Witness is a neighbour, and was a school-fellow of Mr. Dillon ; saw tents on Dillon's field more than 14 years ago. Madden held all the ground about there, but part of the original fair ground has been walled in by Mr. Wright, and on that part cattle used to be sold.

To the Magistrate—Witness saw cattle, such as horses, pigs, and sheep, on Dillon's premises, but did not see any bought or sold.

John Price, a carman, was the next witness, and deposed that he knew Donnybrook for fifty years ; during all that time Dillon's field was considered a part of the fair ground ; saw tents, but not booths, upon it ; never knew the police to prevent them being put there.

Cross-examined by Mr. Barry—Was at the fair last year ; visited it about ten times a day ; did not carry one person, going or coming, who was the worse of liquor; did not know whether ladies of easy virtue had visited the fair ; believed there were such characters ; could not tell whether he had carried any of them to the fair, but was quite certain he carried many women.

Mr. Robert Quaile was next examined, but his evidence was quite unimportant.

Mr. Sidney then addressed the bench, and said that he demanded the certificate as a matter of legal right. In making the observations he was about to make, he did not want to assail the Government or any of its officials, but he could not help saying, and believing, that the present proceedings had been instituted by the Government, and were an underhand and weak mode of putting down what was very generally regarded as a common nuisance. He denied *in toto* the right of the present tribunal to decide the case upon these grounds. Even supposing the nuisance were of the most unbearable character that man could conceive unless it could be shown that it was created, and that it was immediately in connection with Miss Dillon's licensed house, and not a nuisance created under and in consequence of a right asserted by her, invested in her, and exercised by her predecessors from time immemorial; let not the court confound the two rights in this case. The question was simply this, so far as Dillon's field was concerned, it was either a fair ground, or it was not. He maintained that it was a fair ground, and that he had proved the use of it for upwards of twenty years; if it were not a fair ground, the use of the field for such a purpose would be quite illegal, and the Government, in that case, could have easily suppressed the fair, for it was hardly necessary to tell them that an indictment at the suit of the Attorney-General would lie against Dillon, for holding a fair there ; the right to do which could only be conferred by charter, or act Parliament ; but the Government had not ventured upon that step. An attempt, no doubt, had lately been made to put down the fair, but it was in an underhand manner, and it failed. Now, as regard to the licence of Miss Dillon's house, he would like to know what had recently affected her right to obtain such. She got her certificate in 1856, 1857, and 1858. Why should she not get it in 1859 ? One grand objection, however, was that the gate to the field had been shut until 1855. Now, he denied the truth of that allegation. So far from that being an established fact, he had shown that the field was used as a fair ground for upwards of thirty years, and if the field were a legal portion of the fair ground, why should not Miss Dillon get her certificate ? There had been no violation of the Excise acts ; but it was urged that because the field was entered on the Excise books as part of the licensed premises, that therefore the certificate might now be refused. That was a complete delusion ; and as well might it be urged that the man who got licence for a spot on the centre of the Curragh of Kildare was responsible for the liquor sold upon that entire place, as to say that Miss Dillon was responsible for the liquor sold on the two acres which constituted the field in question, and which had been entered on the Custom-house books as part of her premises. He could show by indubitable evidence, that the premises to be licensed should be a building of a permanent nature, and covered in. The learned counsel then referred to several Acts of Parliament to sustain his position, and, in the first instance, to that of the the 7 and 8 Geo. IV., chap. 53, under which entries are regulated. This act was passed for the purpose of enabling police-officers to ascertain and inspect licensed houses, and in that act it was stated that every person procuring licence should enter in the Excise books the house, the number of rooms in it, and also put a mark on the outward wall of the house, indicating that the occupier was licensed, and for what. But in that act there was not the most remote allusion to a field, or the wall of a field. Well, if they took up the 3rd and 4th William IV., chap. 68, and under which licences were granted they would find his position no less strong, for there it was expressly stated that the licence was to be granted for a house and not for a field, and under that act it was required that the applicant should satisfy the magistrates that his house, not his other premises, was properly conducted for the last year, before he should get a renewal of his licence. And in the last section of 6th and 7th William IV. there was a provision, that if licensed premises happened to be burned down, the magistrates had power to allow the occupier to carry on his business in other suitable premises, and that they should be deemed equally licenced with the former. Counsel then referred to several other passages in the enactments bearing upon the subject to establish his main proposition, that a licence could be granted only to a house or permanent building, and not to a tent, booth, or field, and that the latter in fact, was not taken into account by the Legislature in the several acts referred to at all. Miss Dillon, in the present case, happened to assert a usor on the ground as being owner of the soil, and she also asserted a usor in the retail licence for the house, in connection with the other premises, but that was no reason why her application for the certificate should be rejected, and if the magistrates would only suppose for a moment that her father was the owner of the field, and she the owner of the house, they would see at once the absurdity of rejecting the application—on this ground more especially, too, as the finger of disapprobation could not be pointed at the manner in which the house had been conducted. He would therefore ask that the magistrates should grant the usual certificate, and that they should discard from their minds the question whether the fair was lawful to be held on Dillon's field—a question which they were not at all competent to decide, for that right was exercised by virtue of a charter granted by King John, and now close upon 700 years old.

Mr. M'Dermott said he had no idea, considering the lawfulness of the fair. The whole difficulty in the case arose, in his mind, from the fact that Dillon's field had been entered upon the Excise books as part of the licensed premises.

Mr. Stronge said he thought that if the field was a portion of the fair ground, and if a fair might have been held there, the fact of procuring the field to be entered on the Excise books would not change the legal position of the applicant. It would, in his mind, be neither better nor worse for that.

Mr. Barry, Q.C., was then about to reply to Mr. Sidney, but the magistrates intimated that as it was now after four o'clock, and as Mr. Sidney had raised some very important questions in regard to the construction of passages in the acts, and especially in regard to the meaning of the words "house and place," it would probably be more advisable that the case should be adjourned to a future day, when Mr. Barry would have an opportunity of replying more satisfactorily than he could at present.

Mr. Barry, Q.C., said he was prepared to go on ; but as the business of the court usually closed at that hour, and as some of the gentlemen present would have to go to the country that evening, he would assent to an adjournment.

The further hearing of the case was accordingly adjourned to next Saturday, at one o'clock.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

CONSERVATORY, GREENHOUSE, &c.—It is of the greatest importance that plants in these structures or in frames should at this season have on favourable occasions all the light and air possible. Attention to these points, and avoiding anything likely to cause damp, will go far to place plants in the best condition for getting safely through the winter, render them less liable to injury, or to require any expenditure in the way of fireheat for their preservation. Azaleas, &c., after being housed, if worms are suspected, should be turned out of the pots and examined for them ; and also, if in any case where the balls are dried up ; when this is found to be the case, they should be thoroughly soaked in soft water. While most desirable, until the return of the season of growth, avoid giving plants too much water ; it must not be understood that the balls of earth should ever be allowed to get dried up on the one hand, or be saturated on the other—the soil in the pots should be uniformly damp, neither more nor less. It will be well also again to look over your plants, when housed, and see if there are not still some among them not worth growing, and that are taking up space to the injury of more valuable specimens, and also to see if there be any on which scale, thrips, &c., can be noticed. In the former case, throw them away, or plant them out to take their chance, and in the latter, see that all such be carefully and thoroughly cleansed at once before allowed to infest their fellows.

Chrysanthemums in pots must not be allowed to flag, and should be frequently supplied with manure water ; thin the buds, if large rather than abundant blooms be the object.

FLOWER GARDEN, &c.—With its declining beauty at this advanced period of the year, increased attention will be required to preserve whatever of the former still remains, and for that purpose let the beds be gone over every day, and all dead or decaying leaves and flowers removed; mow and roll the grass frequently, and see tha the walks, too, are kept perfectly free of weeds, and frequently rolled. The pampas grass is in almost every place a beautiful object just now; those who have it already will, doubtless, be anxious to have more of its noble tussocks in suitable spots, and those who have it not should not neglect now securing good plants for putting out.

The sooner hyacinths, tulips, gladioli, ranunculi, crocus, in fact all flowering bulbs, are now got down the better. The important points to be attended to in their culture are to have a deep, well-drained soil, somewhat sandy, that the manure used be thoroughly decomposed, and always to select a dry day for the preparation of the bed, and for planting the bulbs. Tulips and hyacinths may stand about nine inches apart in the row, the rows themselves about a foot, placing the crowns of the bulbs about four inches equally under the surface in every part of the bed. Crocuses may be planted within a couple of inches of one another, and the same beneath the surface.

FORCING, HARDY FRUIT, AND KITCHEN GARDEN.

Vineries will occasionally require fires to keep the ... dry in late houses.

Peach and other wall trees should now be selected for planting, and the sooner the better, for, by deferring it others will have been to the nurseries, and will have the pick of the walls or trellises, and you have to put up with an inferior article. Get mint, tarragon, &c., in pots or boxes for forcing. Sow radishes and cress in boxes, or in an old hotbed. Manure and trench all vacant ground in the kitchen garden. Collect carefully with the hand fruit as it ripens, and look after what is already in the fruit-room, removing for immediate use any that are spotted, or otherwise showing symptoms of decay.

REVIEW OF THE CORN TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING.—The weather has been ... frequently wet and gloomy throughout the week, the temperature lower, and the wind generally from the ... The reports of potatoes come in less favourable. We are experiencing a revived demand from the country for Indian corn, for both milling and feeding purposes. Beans and peas are more inquired after than usual, these being articles comparatively little used in Ireland. The wheat trade is calm this week, millers generally resisting any further advance, though willing enough to take gook country parcels at late rates. It is not difficult for factors to secure these prices, as the markets are very moderately supplied by the farmers with this grain. An excellent business continues to be done in foreign wheat, principally with ports in the Black Sea and Lower Baltic. Into Cork alone no less than 40,000 quarters of wheat, chiefly from the former ports, have been imported during the last fortnight, whilst the amount of Indian corn is still greater. Holders of wheat are, however, confident that though markets keep quiet perhaps for a time, prices cannot to any extent recede, as we are not likely to receive supplies of any consequence from either France or America. But the great safety of the trade is the undoubted fact that prices are still low.

The consumption continues great, and is likely to continue so during the winter months, as business is good, and the building operations in and around Dublin are employing an unusually large number of labourers and mechanics. The free supplies of barley from farmers at the beginning of the season, has not been kept up for the last two market days, and, consequently, though our maltsters are still well filled up, good malting parcels have advanced in price, owing to the confidence in the value of this article being fully maintained as the season advances. It is also worthy of note, that both from Drogheda and Dublin shipments of malting barley are being made for England. Oats have further advanced, and the rise in white prepared Irish during the month is fully 1s. per barrel, say from 12s., at which 39lbs. to 40lbs. qualities started, to 13s. this week, at which price there are few sellers. One large firm has already booked 40,000 barrels this season. Indian corn is in decidedly better favour, and has already made 1s. per quarter from the lowest point during the summer months, and has an upward tendency.

Fairs.

FAIRS TO BE HELD THIS WEEK.

MONDAY, OCT. 24.—Ardee, Louth ; Armabrega, ... Ballasodore, Sligo ; Ballintra, Donegal ; Blacklion, ... Castlemorris, Kilkenny ; Clonroche, Wexford ; ... gonnelly, Fermanagh ; Feakle Clare ; Galen, ... Kilnockin, Tipperary ; Killevally, Westmeath ; ... Clare ; Longford Town ; Maryborough, Queen's County ; ... ford, Donegal ; Newbirmingham, Tipperary ; Navan, ... Newport, Tipperary ; Redhill, Cavan ; Straid, ... Tydavnet, Monaghan ; Tullelease, Cork.

TUESDAY, 25.—Fermoy, Cork ; Ballyclare, Antrim ; ... lynure, Antrim ; Ballycastle, Antrim ; Ballyconnell, ... Ballymoe, Galway ; Blenerville, Kerry ; Crossroads, ... gal ; Dungiven, Derry ; Kilfinan, Limerick ; ... croghery, Roscommon ; Renvyle, Galway ; Silvermines, ... perary ; Straid, Antrim ; Templepatrick, Antrim.

WEDNESDAY, 26.—Benburb, Tyrone ; Ballyjamesduff, Cavan ; Coolboy, Wicklow ; Dunmanway, Cork ; Enniskillen Town, Fermanagh ; Golden, Tipperary ; Gortahook, ... gal ; Kilcar, Donegal ; Killeter, Tyrone ; Markethill, ... magh ; Mocorry, Wexford ; Rockcorry, Monaghan ; ... Cork ; Saintfield, Down, ; Tubberbracken, Galway.

THURSDAY, 27.—Ardcath, Meath ; Athenry, Galway ; Ballybofey, Donegal ; Carrick-on-Suir, Tipperary ; ... reagh, Down ; Clones, Monaghan ; Dervock, Antrim ; Droumalagree, Cork ; Drumquin, Tyrone ; Gorey, Wexford ; Johnstown, Kilkenny ; Limerick City, *Great Munster Fair 2 days ; first, horses and pigs ; second, cattle and ...* Murree, Limerick.

FRIDAY, 28.—Ballionan, Kildare ; Banagher, King's County ; Boherboe, Cork ; Carrickmore, Tyrone ; Cahercon, Kerry, *cattle* ; Cappatagell, Galway ; Castlecomer, Kilkenny ; Connor, Antrim ; Clogheen, Tipperary ; Croghan, Roscommon ; Cullen, Tipperary ; Foulkes' Mill, Wexford ; ... ogra, Limerick ; Graig, Kilkenny ; Keady, Armagh ; ... beggan, Westmeath ; Kilmain, Mayo ; Killylea, Armagh ; Lack, Fermanagh ; Letterkenny, Donegal ; Listowel, Kerry ; Mitchelsfort, Cork ; Moville, Donegal ; Mullagh, ... Mountshannon, Galway ; Mullinavat, Kilkenny ; Newtownwater, Down ; Pallis, Tipperary ; Roslea, Sligo ; ... Fermanagh ; Tullinadaly, Galway ; Warrenpoint, Down.

SATURDAY, 29—Balliver, Meath ; Ballyhaunis, Mayo ; Ballymore-eustace, Kildare ; Bandon, Cork ; Bawn, ... kenny ; Cappoquin, Tipperary ; Cloghan, King's County ; Ferns, Wexford ; Fortfield, Mayo ; Glenarm, Antrim ; ... avy, Antrim ; Greyabbey, Down ; Kilcreest, Galway ; ... dare Town ; Knockaderry, Limerick ; Magherafelt, Derry ; Newtowncunningham, Donegal ; Newtownhamilton, Armagh ; Newtownlimavady, Derry ; Newtowneyre, Galway ; ... Wicklow ; Rathcormack, Cork ; Roughybridge, Kerry ; ... nehinch, Queen's County ; Tullow, Carlow.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

COCKROACHES AND CRICKETS.—Of the numerous insect tribes to which the dwellings of mankind are subject, there are none more obnoxious than the common kitchen Cockroaches (erroneously termed the Clock or Blackbeetle), nor none more destructive than it and the noisy chirping house Cricket. They have prodigious powers of increase, and where their multiplication is permitted, they are a corresponding nuisance. At night they sally forth in hordes from their burrows, when nothing insecured can escape their voracious depredation. In the kitchen, larder, dairy, cupboard and pantry every vessel is ransacked, and every eatable invaded by the disgusting things. Books, boots, shoes, silk, woollen and cotton cloths are devoured by them, or rendered useless by being gnawed through. Nor is the entertaining room and bedroom exempt from their nefarious midnight sorties ; for in their nocturnal revels they will insinuate themselves even into those sacred chambers, and are often accidentally carried thither by the inmates in their dress. Various means have been employed for their extinction, but trap and kill as many as you will, in the ordinary way, and you cannot extirpate them—"The cry is still they come." However, many of our readers will no doubt be glad to learn that in one night, or a few hours, these "horrid house-plagues," or veritable emblems of a demon race, however numerous, may be wholly eradicated for by Greer's Patent Anti-Vermin Mixture (in bottles at 6d. and 1s.), they are summoned *en masse* from their dens of darkness, and, revelling in that artful prepared food of chastisement, they are speedily victimised by their own voracity, and laid buried together in heaps on the floor. Also, by this beautiful scientific, safe and simple preparation, rats, mice, and other vermin may be at once and for ever annihilated. To be had of the Patentee, R. Greer, Chemist, Anti-Vermin Office, 49, Brownlow-hill, Liverpool.—*Liverpool Daily Post.* [By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that Mr. Greer has entrusted the wholesale agency for Dublin to Messrs. M'Master and Co., 121, Capel-street, of whom the article can be had wholesale and retail.]

PROTECTION FROM MOSQUITOES.—Marry a pretty woman. It is a sure protection, as we can testify from experience. They never bite a man when they can get something better and sweeter.—*Milwaukie News.*

BIRTHS.

Jordan—October 21, at 1, Boundary-road, the wife of Francis ... Esq., of a son.

Oldfield—October 6, at Malta, the wife of Captain and Brigade Adjutant Richard Oldfield, 6th Brigade Royal Artillery, of a son.

Richardson—October 23, at 2, North Frederick-street, the lady of Willis Richardson, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Hayes and Shaw—October 20, in the Parish Church, Llandulas, Denbighshire, by the Rev. Daniel Dickinson, rector of ... county of Down, brother-in-law of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. Thomas L. Davies, rector of Llandulas, the Hon. ... Hayes, one of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench in ... to Mary Harriet, relict of James Agnew Shaw, Esq., late of her Majesty's 61st Foot.

O'Connor and Fury—October 20, in Dublin, D. O'Connor, Esq., ... Margery, daughter of N. O. Furey, Esq., Castle Dargan, ... Sligo.

Wood and Latimer—October 20, at St. Peter's, Pimlico, by the ... John T. Barker, M.A., Henry Wood, Esq., of Stebbing, Essex, ... Rose Latimer, stepdaughter of Charles Lacy, Esq., of ... street, and Wilton-street, Belgrave-square.

DEATHS.

Morrison—October 18, at 52, Charlemont-street, Denis Morrison, Esq., aged 50 years, after a painful and protracted illness which he bore with patience and Christian resignation, deeply and deservedly regretted by his numerous friends.

Stack—October 20, at Omagh, county Tyrone, the Rev. Thomas ... J.P., aged 82 years.

Telford—At Grange, county of Westmeath, the residence of her son-in-law, Francis Davies, Esq., Jane, relict of the late John Telford, Esq., Sallowbrook, King's County, aged 80 years.

West—October 22, Rev. Wm. James West, rector of Delgany, after a short illness, deeply regretted.

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